



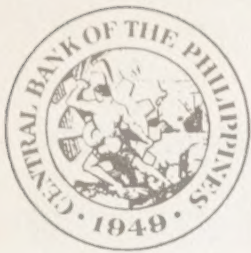
BARRILLA

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CB MONEY MUSEUM

VOL. VII NO. 2

JULY 1980





BARRILLA

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CB MONEY MUSEUM

Published semi-annually by the Money Museum, Central Bank of the Philippines, Manila.
Listed with the U.S. Library of Congress under Ref. No. 0-51-486 and with the International Serials Data System under ISSN — 0115 — 4370. Annual Subscription: ₱24; Foreign: \$4. Individual Copies: ₱12; Foreign \$2.

VOL. VII

JULY 1980

NO. 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EDITORIAL	54
PHILIPPINE NUMISMATICS	
New Discovery: A Pattern 1907 Peso	
— Angelita G. Legarda	55
Legislacion Sobre Moneda Filipina: Laws; Orders, Decrees, etc. Concerning Monetary Matters During the Spanish Regime	
— F. Aguilar y Biosca	59
PAPER & BANKNOTE SECTION	
U.S. Guerrillas on Mindanao and Their Money: The War Ends. Was the Guerrilla Money Redeemed? (Concluding Article)	
— Mary French Catlin	83
The Evolution and Demise of the Philippine Silver Certificates, 1903-1918	
— Neil Shafer	92
CORRESPONDENCE	103
MUSEUM NEWS & NOTES	104

Editorial Consultant: Rodolfo V. Romero
Editor: Dr. Benito J. Legarda
Executive Editor: Dr. Angelita G. Legarda
Editorial Advisers: Manuel P. Manahan, Antonio V. Bantug, Guy Davis

Cover features the IP proof coin, a new discovery. Was it minted in Philadelphia?
More about this piece on pp. 55.

Editorial

*P*aper money collectors have traditionally distinguished between government paper money and bank notes. This dates back to the days when private banks issued their own notes. In recent times, as currency issue has become more and more centralized under government authority, the distinction has tended to blur.

A third category of paper money is also recognized, namely, emergency issues, very often by local authorities, with or without authorization from national or central governments. The word *Notgeld* has been given to such issues in Germany and Austria for the period 1914 to 1923.

Recently, however, this term has begun to be applied beyond the confines of the Germanic world. At an interesting lecture of the International Bank Note Society meeting in New York on December 8th, 1979, Mr. Richard Doty, Associate Curator of the American Numismatic Society, gave an illustrated talk on Mexican emergency currency and placed it in the context of emergency currency issued all over the world, or the phenomenon of *Notgeld*.

With the conclusion in this issue of the four-part series on the Mindanao guerrilla currency, the question arises as to whether these and other Philippine wartime issues could also be considered as *Notgeld*. In examining their characteristics, there seems little doubt that these issues have the characteristics of *Notgeld* and, if this term is to be applied world-wide, then it can truly be said that the Philippines had its own *Notgeld*.

Some of the Austro-German *Notgeld* metamorphosed into decorative items for collectors, at least in their later issues. The same cannot be said of the Philippines' *Notgeld*. Crudely designed, printed under hazardous conditions, with the specter of death looming over the whole operation, they are touching and eloquent testimonials of a great patriotic struggle.

Philippine Numismatics

NEW DISCOVERY: A PATTERN 1907 PESO

By Angelita G. Legarda

Miracles still happen in numismatics! For many years, Philippine numismatics have looked down on the U.S.-Philippine silver pesos dated 1907 to 1910 as items of no interest except for their bullion value. Unless in at least AU condition, these silver pesos have been consigned to the melting pot. With the soaring price of silver bullion and the feverish activity in the melting down of silver coins, it is nothing short of a miracle that one coin should have escaped the melters. Thanks to the sharp eye of one dealer, who noticed that this particular 1907 peso was unlike any other in the heap of silver pesos destined to be melted, a *pattern* 1907 Peso, minted in Philadelphia, and very likely the only one in existence was saved from the melting pot.

As Philippine collectors know, the silver pesos for circulation were minted at the San Francisco Mint. Except for the coins dated 1903 and 1904 which were minted at both the San Francisco and

Philadelphia Mints, all other pesos meant for circulation were struck in San Francisco. The Philadelphia Mint, did, however, strike proof sets of Philippine coins for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1908. These coins minted in Philadelphia were distinguished by the absence of a mint mark, in contrast to coins minted in San Francisco which bear a small "S" mintmark below the dot on the left of the date.

To our knowledge, no silver pesos dated 1907 were struck in the Philadelphia Mint. Yet here was a silver peso dated 1907 with no mintmark, indicating that it was minted in Philadelphia. There was no question about the piece being genuine. It was sharply struck with the high collar seen often in pattern pieces and having a satiny proof-like surface. The piece weighs 19.95 grams, and has a specific gravity of 10.35 indicating a .900 silver composition. Several numismatic experts who examined the piece, including Neil Shafer and John Jay

Pittman, had no doubt as to the authenticity of the piece.

On going deeper into our reference material, we found a statement in Neil Shafer's book, *United States Territorial Coinage for the Philippines*, regarding the reduction in size and fineness of the Philippine silver pesos starting 1907:

"There was much discussion regarding such a change — from its probable effect upon the Filipino people to the extra wear and tear on mint

ONE PESO COINAGE AS TAKEN FROM INFORMATION AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C.

"During research being accomplished in preparation for the publication of my book "United States Territorial Coinage for the Philippine Islands" (Whitman Publishing Company, Racine, Wisconsin 1961), I located several letters pertaining to trial coinage during 1907. Such pieces



*Obverses of 1907 1P proof
and 1907 1P regular*

machinery from the harder planchets with more alloy. *Trial pieces were struck at Philadelphia in various fineness combinations*, and by April 1907 the new coinage was approved and in production." (Underscoring supplied)

To pursue the matter further, we contacted Mr. Shafer, who was kind enough to supply us with the following information from his notes gathered while doing research for his pioneering work on Philippine coins:

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE STRIKING OF 1907 PHILADELPHIA

were made as part of the experiments connected with the reduction in size and silver content of the 1903-1906 Philippine silver issues. Notes I made from the letters are not exact word-copies, but they do contain all essential elements of the originals. Following are the letters as reconstructed from my notes:

Letter of Edwards to Smith dated February 7, 1907:

The Director of the Mint sent a set of new coins with an .800 fine peso and the rest in .750 fine . . .

also a similar set but with all pieces in .900 fine silver. The same amount of silver is in both sets, the .900 set being lighter (in color) because of the difference in copper content. The Mint is inclined to think the .900 coins are of better execution, and that the .800 alloy is hard and will take more work with poorer results. The copper color will show on the .800 coins in time more so than the .900 fine pieces. I can detect no difference

comments after the above: They almost changed back to .900 fine, but the Secretary of War thought that as Japan was going ahead with .800 fine coins we might as well hold to it. Coins are bright when issued, Barrett (probably the Barrett who became the Philippine Treasurer soon afterwards) said. No change.

While I was in Manila during November of 1979, I was shown a 1907 Philadelphia striking of a one



*Reverses of 1907 1P proof
and 1907 1P regular*

in appearance and size. The hardness of the .800 metal will cause dies not to hold out as well.

Cable of Smith dated March 29, 1907:

I have the two sets of coins, one stained and the other bright. I fear the .800 fine pieces if they show the copper will affect the circulation of the coins.

Reply of Edwards to Smith dated April 13, 1907:

The dies are all right — the most satisfactory yet.

Note: In my notebook are these

peso coin at the Central Bank Money Museum. Under the microscopes, it appears perfectly genuine and apparently a proof which such a coin should normally be. Based on the letters in the Archives plus the color of the coin after so many years, I would judge that it is probably the .900 fine piece and unique as such. If it proves to be the .800 fine example it is no less rare.

The above research information and opinion submitted by

(SGD.) Neil Shafer
Racine, Wisconsin

N.B. In Edwards' letter of February 7, he says that both sets contain the same amount of silver. Since he later says there is no apparent difference in appearance and size, his statement about silver content shows a definite lack of understanding concerning coinage production. He simply could not see any difference between the .900 and the .800 fine coins.

It is apparent from the foregoing that we fortitiously acquired the 1907 pattern piece of .900 fineness which

surfaced mysteriously after 72 years. Where had the coin been during this time? If it could only talk, what stories might it have told us! We can only guess that the coin was not mishandled or mistreated because even today, after having survived through World War II, it is miraculously free of scratches, bumps or nicks, and still maintains the pristine beauty of a pattern piece.

Somewhere out there may be a 1907-P silver peso pattern of .800 fineness awaiting discovery.



Before money was invented, what did women find attractive about men?

Money has a different way of talking these days — just hello and goodbye.

Some people get the idea they are worth a lot of money just because they have it.

..... The Numismatist
August, 1956

Money is something that runs into things and people run out of.

..... The Numismatist
April, 1956

When I was young, I used to think money was the most important thing in life. Now that I am old, I know it is — Oscar Wilde

..... The Numismatist
May, 1955

LEGISLACION SOBRE MONEDA FILIPINA

Laws, Orders, Decrees, Etc. Concerning Monetary Matters During the Spanish Regime

by F. Aguilar y Biosca

REAL ORDEN DE 28 DE FEBRERO DE 1858.

Excmo. Sr.: El Señor Ministro de Estado y Ultramar dice con esta fecha al de Hacienda lo que sigue.

He dado cuenta á la Reina (q. D g) de la comunicación de ese Ministerio, fecha 3 del que hoy espira, y relativa á diferentes propuestas hechas por la Dirección general de Loterías, Casas de Moneda y Minas en 28 del mes anteior, para la debida ejecución del Real Decreto de 8 de Setiembre último, creando una Casa de Moneda provisional en Manila; y enterada S. M. se ha servido resolver lo siguiente.

1.^o *Se aprueba el presupuesto formado por la expresada Dirección general é importante trescientos diez y siete mil seiscientos veinte reales vellón á que se presume ascenderá el costo de las má-*

quinas y demás aparatos que en el mismo se detallan, sin contar con el valor de los que había de facilitar la Casa de Moneda de Barcelona.

2.^o *Para entender en la organización de la de Manila, se nombra una comisión, compuesta del Superintendente de la de esta Côte, del ensayador primero de la misma, del director de máquinas para la moneda y del grabador general.*

3.^o *Se aprueban las instrucciones propuestas para esta comisión por la Dirección general expresada, debiendo en su virtud desde luego empezar aquella sus funciones, á fin de que á la mayor brevedad posible se halle reunido en Cádiz todo el material necesario que debe remitirse á Manila.*

4.^o *Que se signifique á ese Ministerio la conveniencia de que por el mismo se ordene desde luego al Superintendente de la casa de esta Côte, mande grabar en*

el departamento nacional del grabado los troqueles para la nueva moneda filipina, confiando este encargo al tallador principal del mismo D. Luis Marchioni, en la inteligencia de que las monedas, en vez de llevar las denominaciones de ochenta, cuarenta y veinte reales, han de tener las de cuatro pesos, dos pesos y un peso respectivamente, que se hallan más en armonía con el sistema monetario de Ultramar, y debiendo ejecutarse el modelo en cera (para que previamente sea aprobado) del doblón de cuatro pesos, á fin de obtener despues por reducción los de las monedas restantes toda vez que unas y otras deben llevar los mismos emblemas.

Y 5.º La acuñación de las monedas mencionadas en la Casa de Manila será por el sistema de virola cerrada y acanalada, por ser el más conveniente para la moneda menuda, segun manifiesta la expresada Dirección general.

Al comunicar á V. E. de Real orden las anteriores resoluciones, quiere S. M. se encargue muy particularmente á ese Ministerio contribuya por su parte con eficacia á su cumplimiento, á fin de que cuanto antes pueda funcionar la Casa de Manila, y que tan pronto como le sea posible, manifieste al de mi cargo el valor que puedan tener los volantes que con arreglo al presupuesto citado deberá facilitar la Casa de Moneda de Barcelona.

De Real Orden etc. — Sr. Gobernador Capitan general de Filipinas.

His Excellency, the Minister of State and the Colonies, on this date say the following to the Treasurer:

I have informed the Queen of the letter of this Ministry dated February 3,

of the different proposals made by the General Authorities of Lotteries Mint and Mines on January 28 for the execution of the Royal Decree of September 8 last year, creating a temporary Mint Plant in Manila, and Her Majesty being informed of this has agreed to the following:

1. The appropriation made for the above-mentioned General Authority of 310 and 7,620 *reales vellon* has been approved, at which price it is assumed that the cost of machines and other equipment would have increased, without counting on the price of these which would be incurred by the Barcelona Mint.

2. In charge of the organization of the Manila Mint is a commission composed of the Supervisor of this Court, the principal Auditor, and the Director of machines for the Mint, and the Principal Engraver.

3. The appropriations for this Commission and the General Authority having been approved, it is necessary to secure everything needed as soon as possible, so that they can be assembled in Cadiz, for transmission to Manila.

4. The Ministry finds it expedient therefore to order the Supervisor of the Court to make the preparation of the dies in the National Department, for the Philippine money, entrusting this work to the Principal Engraver, D. Luis Marchioni, with the understanding that instead of using the 80, 40, 20 real denominations, he must have 4, 2 and 1 peso respectively, as system more in harmony with the monetary system of the colonies, the model should be made in wax, subject to prior approval, of the *doblon* of 4 pesos so as to obtain, by reduction

later, those for the later coins, and all therefore will carry the same design.

5. The minting of the above-mentioned coins by the Manila Mint shall be by the striated-ring system, which, according to the Director is most convenient for the small coins.

In communicating to your Excellency the previous resolutions of the Royal Decree, Her Majesty thus entrusts this Minister specifically to do everything possible to carry out the provisions, so that the Manila Mint can function as soon as possible, and to secure the dies according to specifications, which the Barcelona Mint should facilitate.

Royal Decree, etc. the Governor and Captain General of the Philippines.

ORDENANZAS DE LA CASA DE LA MONEDA DE MANILA DE 17 DE FEBRERO DE 1859.

1.^o *La casa provisional de Moneda de Manila, se establece precisamente para la conversión de las onzas de á 8 escudos de las Repúblicas hispano-americanas, que circulan hoy en las Islas Filipinas, en monedas de oro de á cuatro, dos y un peso. La labor que se haga en esta Casa de Moneda, ha de ser de cuenta del Estado, y no de particulares, á los cuales se comprarán las onzas que presentaren á la venta por el peso y ley que tuvieren, y con arreglo á la tarifa que se expresará más adelante. La ley, peso, figura de las monedas y permiso en la ley y en el peso, se arreglarán en un todo á lo dispuesto en el Real Decreto de 8 de Setiembre de 1857.*

2.^o *El personal de la Casa de Moneda de Manila, se compondrá de un Director,*

un Contador, un Tesorero-cajero, dos Ensayadores, un Juez de balanza, un Fiel ó maestro de moneda, un Guarda cuños, un Guarda-almacen, dos Grabadores, un Tornero limador, dos oficiales de Contaduría, un escribiente, un portero y un mozo de sala. Las obligaciones de estos empleados se fijarán en las presentes ordenanzas.

3.^o *El Director y los demás empleados de dicha Casa de Moneda estarán subordinados al Superintendente general delegado de Hacienda de las Islas Filipinas, por cuyo conducto recibirán las órdenes y comunicaciones del Gobierno de S. M. Las cuentas, oficios propuestas y cuantas comunicaciones deba transmitir el Director al Gobierno de S.M. las dirigirá por conducto de dicho Superintendente general. Los nombramientos de los empleados de la referida Casa de Moneda serán expedidos por el Ministerio encargado de los negocios de Ultramar. (*)*

4.^o *Para las compras á particulares de las onzas de las Repúblicas hispano-americanas se observarán las reglas siguientes: Las monedas serán recibidas por el Tesorero de la Casa despues de haber sido ensayadas por los Ensayadores, siendo de cuenta de los particulares vendedores el coste de estos ensayes, que se expresará más adelante; pero con la condición de que ha de restituirse al vendedor la porción de liga que sobrare y el oro resultante del ensaye. Para que este ensaye dé con seguridad la ley de las onzas presentadas, deverán fundirse estas onzas antes del ensaye, reduciéndolas á*

(*) El Ministerio de Ultramar con carácter propio fué creado por R.D. de 20 de Mayo de 1863.

barras ó lingotes, siendo de cuenta del particular vendedor los gastos que se originen en esta fundición. Concluido el ensaye, marcará el Ensayador todas las barras, poniendo en ellas la ley que tuvieren, y acompañando entónces á sus dueños, las presentará en la mesa del despacho de la sala de libranzas con la certificación de su ensaye y ley, en donde inmediatamente serán pesadas por el Juez de balanza, y conocidos entónces el peso y la ley, harán la cuenta de su importe así el Contador como el Tesorero. Examinada y ajustada esta cuenta, el Tesorero se hará cargo, por medio de cargarémes, de las barras; y pagará su importe en virtud de libramiento que ha de mandar despachar y firmar el Director, intervenido por el Contador, cuyo documento con el recibí al pié, del interesado, ha de servir al Tesorero de data en su cuenta de compra de metales.

5.^o El marco de oro fino ó de milésimas, se pagará por ahora á los particulares en la Casa de Moneda de Manila á razón de 150 pesos y 90 céntimos; por manera que para ajustar el importe de las onzas de las Repúblicas hispano-americanas que se presenten á la venta por cuenta de 'rs dependencias del Estado ó por la de particulares, se reducirán las leyes por el cálculo á mil milésimas, y se abonará únicamente el importe del oro, pagando por cada marco del peso reducido los 150 pesos 90 céntimos señalados. A propuesta del Director de la Casa de Moneda, cuando lo crea conveniente, y oyendo á las Autoridades de las Islas Filipinas, y á la Dirección general de Ultramar, el Gobierno se reserva la facultad de alterar el valor del marco de oro fino. Para ajustar las cuentas del importe de las ventas de onzas habrá en la mesa del des-

pacho de la Casa de Moneda de Manila una pauta ó tarifa exactísimamente dispuesta, en que se exprese el valor de cada marco, onza, ochava, tomin y grano para distintas leyes, y en estas pautas estarán reducidos también los valores de dicho metal á la ley de mil milésimas, que es sobre la que ha de hacerse la cuenta para verificar los pagos.

6.^o El Director, Contador y Juez de balanza cuidarán con el mayor esmero de que los pesos estén siempre justos é iguales, con los dinerales que ha de haber en dicha Casa de Moneda; comprobándolos de seis en seis meses ó con más frecuencia si fuere necesario, y para obtener toda la exactitud posible, se compararán además con los dinerales originales, que al efecto y para reglamento de los que estén sirviendo, han de hallarse guardados en la sala de despacho, bajo un llave que ha de tener el Director.

7.^o En el peso de las monedas se permitirá más tolerancia que la señalada en el Real Decreto de 8 de Setiembre ya citado, para lo cual el Juez de balanza las pesará una por una y las que hallare sin la debida correspondencia á lo que queda referido en su peso, así en fuerte como en feble, las reparará y se volverán á fundir por el Fiel, quedando aprobadas para darlas al público las demás que no tuvieren el defecto indicado, cuidando por otra parte el Juez de balanza y el Fiel, de que la moneda nunca se halle trabajada al fuerte.

8.^o Para la labor de la moneda se observarán las reglas siguientes: cuando el Tesorero se halle con pasta suficiente para poder hacerse labor, avisará al Director, Contador, Juez de balanza y Fiel, y en presencia de todos en la sala de libranza se harán los pesos por el Juez

de balanza, teniendo presentes los asientos que se hubiesen hecho al tiempo de las respectivas compras, para la debida comprobación; y una vez hecho el peso, se entregará el metal al Fiel, haciéndole el cargo correspondiente y descargando al Tesorero del que se le hubiere hecho al tiempo de las compras, advirtiéndose que estos cargos y datas serán entregados por salidas hasta el último, que se debe hacer al Tesorero en moneda. Habrá un libro que comprenda estos cargos y datas interinos de pesos de unas oficinas á otras, en los que firmarán con el Contador las partidas que reciban los empleados á quienes corresponda, para unirles, anulando sus cargos conforme vayan haciendo las entregas. Y con arreglo á los asientos de dicho libro y á los cargarémes de las compras, se redactará la cuenta de pastas, que deberá formar parte de la general de la Casa y rendirse todos los años.

9.º Encargado el Fiel de los metales, los llevará á la fundición en donde concurriendo precisamente los dos Ensayadores tratarán de fundirlos, haciendo unos y otros todas las diligencias posibles para que de la primera fundición salgan los metales con aquella justa ley que deben tener; y para afirmarse más los dos Ensayadores, harán ensaye de uno de los rieles de cada crazada ó crisolada, y ejecutado, guardarán el metal enrielado que resultare de esta fundición en sitio seguro bajo tres llaves, de las que una llevará el mismo Fiel y las otras los dos Ensayadores, los cuales restituirán al Fiel los restos procedentes de estos ensayes.

10. Despues de dejar, como queda prevenido, cerrado el metal con separación de crazadas, cada uno de los dos Ensayadores, con los bocados de ellas

numerados, se retirará á su laboratorio, donde separadamente harán sus ensayes duplicados; y concluidos con la misma separación, darán cuenta al Director por escrito, el cual, si están iguales y conformes con las leyes dejará seguir á los metales su curso por las oficinas correspondientes; pero si advirtiese desigualdad en cualquiera de los ensayes que le presentaren, llamará á ambos Ensayadores, para que en su presencia discutan en que pueda consistir la referida desigualdad, dando despues la providencia correspondiente, ya sea para volver á hacer los ensayes, ó ya para fundir los metales según lo exigiera el caso. Si los dos Ensayadores no se avinieren podrá el Director buscar un tercero, porque en materia de ley no puede ni debe haber dispensación alguna. Concluida esta operación y conformes en la ley, el Fiel y los dos Ensayadores con sus llaves sacarán el metal encerrado, y el Fiel lo conducirá á sus oficinas para proceder á la labor de la moneda. Además del Fiel que recibe los metales y de los dos Ensayadores, que son los que los entregan, estarán presentes á esta operación el Director, el Contador y el Tesorero.

11. Despues de blanqueada la moneda, llamará el Fiel al Juez de balanza para que, en pieza separada con su ayudante, reconozca las monedas, pesándolas una á una, aprobando las que estuvieren en su justo peso y reprobando las demás; bién entendido, que sin su aprobación no debe pasar la moneda á acuñarse. En cuanto al feble ó fuerte, se arreglará á lo prevenido en el Real Decreto de 8 de Setiembre citado, procurando que nunca toque en fuerte; y de la moneda que aprobare hará cédula en que declare las monedas por cuenta y sus tamaños

para que con esta formalidad el Fiel las entregue al Guarda-cuños en la sala de volantes. Las monedas que quedaren reprobadas por más feble del que se permite, las hará cortar en su presencia para volverlas á fundir con las cizallas, y las que se reprobaren por fuertes, los dejará en poder del mismo Fiel para que las haga ajustadas á su legítimo peso. La moneda menuda de oro ó de un peso, se pesará por marcos, pesando primero el Juez de balanza algunas de estas piezas, y no hallándolas con fuerte ó feble reparables, las aprobará por marcos estando arregladas á lo que ya queda prevenido, por comprenderse la imposibilidad, suma dilación y coste que habría si tuviese que pesarlas una á una para su aprobación.

12. Blanqueadas las monedas aprobadas por el Juez de balanza y en poder ya del Guarda-cuños en la sala de volantes, se previene que el Fiel de la moneda que es el que entrega y el Guarda-cuños que es el que recibe, tendrá cada uno su llave del arca en que se encierre la moneda. El Fiel, en presencia del Guarda-cuños, hará acuñar toda la moneda que hubiere entregado cuidando el Guarda-cuños de que la moneda salga con toda perfección en la forma que se previene en el capítulo que habla de las obligaciones de este empleado. Concluida la acuñación y separada la moneda perfecta de la imperfecta, el Guarda-cuños hará cortar esta última, y avisará al Director, ó al Contador en su ausencia, para que con el Tesorero, los dos Ensayadores, Fiel de la moneda, Juez de balanza, y Guarda-cuños pasen á la sala de libranza, á la que se conducirá la moneda acuñada. El Director, vuelto de espalda, tomará diez monedas del montón, las cuales se colocarán en una caja

con tres llaves, que respectivamente se entregarán al Director, Contador, y Tesorero, y terminada la operación, se colocará la caja en las arcas del Tesoro. El día que se termine la rendición compuesta de las acuñaciones de varios días, se abrirá la caja en presencia de los empleados que se han citado; el Director tomará de dichas monedas las que sean necesarias, entregando las demás para que sean aumentadas á la rendición, y colocando la que haya de remitirse al Gobierno en el oficio de remisión a presencia de todos los empleados. Se extenderá acta en papel del sello de oficio, en la que se hará constar que la muestra ha sido elegida con las precauciones ordenadas, cuyo documento, firmado por el Director, Contador, Tesorero, Ensayadores y Juez de balanza, se acompañará al oficio de remisión. Enseguida se pesará la moneda de cien en cien marcos por el Juez de balanza, apuntando todo el peso de la partida el mismo Juez de balanza ó su ayudante, el Contador, Tesorero y Fiel, y después de comprobada entre todos esta cuenta, se retirará el Fiel á su oficina; el Contador, Tesorero y Juez de balanza harán contar la moneda á dos manos, y si la partida estuviera feble, se separarán algunas monedas de las más febles, hasta dejar el resto de la partida dentro de la ley. Contadas las monedas febles que se hubieren separado, se encerrarán, presentes el Director, Contador y Tesorero, en una arca de tres llaves, que solo á este fin ha de haber en la Casa de Moneda, repartiéndose las tres llaves los tres empleados mencionados, sin cuya concurrencia no se ha de abrir jamás. Dentro de la misma arca habrá un libro encuadernado, foliado y rubricado por el Superintendente general delegado de

Hacienda de las Islas Filipinas, en el que se lleve la cuenta y razón de la entrada y salida de estos febles, destinándose este fondo á reparar los fuertes que pudiere haber en otras rendiciones. En dicho libro deben apuntarse las cantidades que se saquen para el objeto indicado, firmando las partidas el Director, Contador y Tesorero. El residuo que quede en dicha arca, y de que se dará cuenta al fin de cada año, se destinará á los usos que designe el Gobierno de S.M. Además de la moneda que debe colocarse en el oficio de remisión en la forma que queda apuntada en este mismo capítulo, el Director separará otra ú otras varias monedas segun su tamaño, para que las ensayen de nuevo los dos Ensayadores de la Casa. Al efecto, cortarán una ó más monedas, entregarán al Director la porción en que se encuentre el año de la moneda, y con el resto harán con la debida separación los ensayes para estender las certificaciones de ellos, intervenidas por el Contador y visadas por el Director, y explicando en ellas la labor á que correspondieron, con la fecha de mes y año, se han de encerrar en otra arca de tres llaves con los restos y payones de los ensayes para solventar cualquier duda que se pueda ofrecer, ó ejecutar las comprobaciones que puedan ocurrir. De dos en dos años se abrirá esta arca para fundir y reducir á monedas el metal que contenga, haciéndose cargo el Tesorero de lo que resultare de ellas. Concluida la rendición en los términos referidos, pasada y contada la moneda y separadas las febles, se hará el cargo en esta especie al Tesorero, descargando al Guarda-cuños y Fiel de la moneda, con las formalidades é intervenciones prevenidas.

13. En la cuenta de la rendición se

harán al Fiel los abonos correspondientes por las mermas que hubiere habido en la operación. Teniendo en cuenta la clase de monedas que han de acuñarse en la Casa de Manila, se fijan estos abonos por mermas en uno por millar sobre lo amonedado, sin que por eso haya de entenderse que el abono ha de comprender tambien las monedas que por faltas hubiere separado el Juez de balanza ó las que se inutilizasen en la acuñación, por que unas y otras han de ser refundidas por el Fiel y no pueden tomarse en cuenta para los abonos. Respecto á las cizallas, que son el residuo de la fabricación de la moneda, y á la moneda inutilizada en la acuñación, ó desechada por el Juez de balanza, se previene que han de ser refundidas hasta apurarlas por completo por el Fiel con asistencia de los Ensayadores, para que fijen el beneficio que haya de darse en la fundición, á fin de que dichas cizallas y monedas resulten á la ley monetaria.

14. El Director será persona de autoridad y respeto, de conducta segura celoso por el Real servicio y el del público, desinteresado, prudente, con práctica en el manejo de expedientes y en la Administración, y sobre todo en lo que corresponde ó pertenece á las casas y labores de moneda, para que con estas buenas y precisas circunstancias se logre el acierto y expedición en cuanto ocurra en la Casa de Moneda de Manila. Es el jefe superior de dicha Casa, y presidirá todas las juntas y reuniones que se tengan con los empleados. Por conducto del Superintendente general delegado de Hacienda de las Islas Filipinas, transmitirá al Ministerio encargado de los negocios de Ultramar, todas las cuentas y comunicaciones que puedan ocurrir en la Casa de

Moneda. A ser posible, vivirá en ella misma, para lo cual se le destinará habitación correspondiente á su empleo, de manera que con esta intermediación pueda estar siempre á la vista de las labores y operaciones de los empleados, celando con vigilancia el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de cada uno; y si no hubiere por el momento disposición para que habite en la Casa de Moneda, asistirá todos los dias menos los festivos, á las horas que se fijen por reglamento, teniendo en cuenta las estaciones y el clima. Autorizará con su firma las nóminas mensuales y los pagos de las cuentas de materiales otros artículos nesarios para las labores, los cuales no han de adquirirse sin que preceda, pudiendo ser, la correspondiente subasta, y sin que, igualmente que respecto de todo gasto, preceda órden de dicho Director. Todos estos pagos, despues de bien justificadas las cuentas, se harán por medio de libramientos formales que hará despachar el Director, para que, en virtud de ellos, acompañados de las indicadas relaciones ó cuentas, y con la intervención del Contador, los satisfaga el Tesorero; entendiéndose que estos gastos y compras deben ser sólo por lo correspondiente á lo aprobado en presupuestos, por que para hacer gastos que no estén incluidos en ellos deberá seguirse la marcha trazada en las leyes y disposiciones vigentes en las Islas sobre contabilidad; mas si por acaso ocurriese algun reparo urgente tal que su dilación pudiera obligar á suspender la labor ó producir mayor daño, se autoriza al Director para mandar hacerlos, prece- diendo las justificaciones y precios corres- pondientes, con tal que este gasto no exceda de 100 pesos, pero quedando siempre en la obligación de dar cuenta

inmediatamente al Gobierno Supremo para su aprobación.

15. El Contador deberá ser de la mayor y más clara inteligencia, práctico en cuentas y formación de libros, de conducta segura, celoso, desinteresado y con conocimiento de las Casas de Moneda para el mejor desempeño de su obliga- ción. En las Juntas y orros actos que se ofrecieren con el Director y demás empleados deberá tener el segundo lugar despues del Director, á su derecha, y en los casos en que éste se hallare ausente ó enfermo, hará sus veces para todo lo que ocurriere. De su obligación será formar todas las nóminas mensuales de sueldo de empleados, interviniéndolas, para que con este requisito las mande pagar el Director; asimismo debe formar los libra- mientos de todos los gastos, jornales, compras de materiales, obras y demás cosas necesarias á la Casa de Moneda, todo por recibos ó cuentas justificadas y en virtud de órdenes escritas del Director para hacer dichos gastos y compras, debiendo el Contador concurrir al tiempo de comunicarse esas órdenes, reparando si alguna de las compras ó gastos fueren supérfluos, por que en tal caso deberá evitarlos. Despues de haber examinado por si las cuentas ó recibos mencionados, y comprobados con las personas, géneros que se hubiesen comprado y obras que se hubiesen hecho, extenderá los libra- mientos de su importe que ha de firmar el Director para que los pague el Teso- rero, siempre con la intervención del mismo Contador. Los demás pagos que hayan de hacerse por el mencionado Tesorero, ya sea en virtud de Reales órdenes ó cartas de pago de las Tesorerías generales, que deberán presentarse al Director, han de pasar inmediatamente

al Contador, para que tomando razón de ellas, archivando la Real Orden y copia de la carta de pago, estampe en ellas su firma al pié de una nota en que se exprese quese han sentado en Contaduría. Entregará entónces dichas cartas de pago con los requisitos expresados á las personas interesadas, para que el Tesorero satisfaga su importe por mandato del Director; formalidad precisa sin la cual el Tesorero no podrá ni deberá hacer semejantes pagos.

El Contador debe vivir, habiendo disposición, dentro de la misma Casa de Moneda, con cuyo objeto se le destinará habitación correspondiente á su destino para su persona y familia; y si esto no fuese posible, desde luego se le destinará una ó más habitaciones para la custodia de los libros y demás papeles, los cuales con ningún motivo ni pretexto se debe permitir salgan de la Casa de Moneda, ni para el Contador ni para el Director, aunque vivan fuera de dicha casa.

El Contador deberá tener los libros siguientes:

1.^o Un libro de á fólío, papel de marquilla, para sentar los acuerdos que celebraren el Director, Contador, Tesorero, Ensayadores, Juez de balanza y Fiel de moneda, que son los empleados que deben concurrir á las conferencias ó juntas que se crea conveniente celebrar.

2.^o Otro libro donde se copien las Reales órdenes, con el cumplimiento que se diere á ellas, títulos de los empleados, tomas de posesión y comunicaciones dirigidas por el Superintendente general delegado de Hacienda de las Islas Filipinas.

3.^o Otro libro de entrada de metales de cualquier procedencia que sea. Las partidas se sentarán con separación y

serán todas de cargo para el Tesorero.

4.^o Otro libro para salida de los metales, que serán data para el Tesorero, y cargos y datas para el Fiel de moneda.

5.^o Otro libro en que han de resultar los cargos generales de caudales procedentes de las labores de los metales de cualquier origen que estos provengan.

6.^o Otro libro de cargos y datas de caudales para el arca del los febles, el cual debe conservarse dentro de ella y un duplicado del mismo en la Contaduría.

7.^o Otro libro para la cuenta y razón de todas las compras que se hicieren de materiales y demás artículos necesarios para la casa.

8.^o Otro libro en donde se lleve la cuenta de los sueldos de todos los empleados.

9.^o Otro libro que ha de servir de manual para sentar diariamente todo lo concerniente á los libros anteriores, del cual se pasarán las partidas á ellos.

10. Otro libro de cargos y datos generales con el debe al márgen de la mano derecha, y el haber á la izquierda.

11. Otro libro para sentar las guías y tornaguías que se dieren á particulares y las certificaciones é informes que se pidieren.

La primera y última fojas de cada libro estarán rubricadas por el Director, y los libros han de ser papel de marquilla, encuadernados, rayados y foliados.

Todas las Reales órdenes que se expidieren para la Casa de Moneda quedarán archivadas en la Contaduría.

La toma de razón de los títulos que se dieren a los empleados de la Casa de Moneda, asi como las certificaciones de la toma de posesión corresponderán al Contador en la misma forma que se practica en las demás oficinas del Estado.

El Contador se hará cargo por inventario de todos los libros y papeles que existan en la Contaduría y del menaje correspondiente á esta oficina.

16. El Tesorero de la Casa de Moneda deberá ser de la mejor opinión y de conocimiento experimentado en la Administración de Casas de Moneda. Sigue en asiento y firma al Contador, tomando la izquierda del Director. Se hará cargo de todos los metales que entren en la Casa de Moneda, con la intervención y formalidades que se previenen en estas ordenanzas. También se hará cargo del cobre que se necesite para las ligas. El oro reducido á moneda se encerrará en una arca de tres llaves, de las cuales una estará en poder del Director, otra en el del Contador y la tercera en el del Tesorero. Los tres asistirán á las entradas y salidas de arcas. Las entradas tienen lugar siempre que hay rendición y las salidas cuando hay que hacer pagos á los particulares, con la intervención del Contador y la orden del Director, según se previene anteriormente.

El Tesorero podrá tener por su cuenta un Cajero que le ayude en las funciones de su destino, y podrá nombrar á su arbitrio la persona que le conviniere, necesitando sin embargo, la aprobación del Director.

El Tesorero no hará pago sin que precedan las formalidades é intervenciones que se previenen en los capítulos del Director y Contador. No siendo posible que asistan los tres claveros para sacar los fondos necesarios para los gastos menudos de jornales, compras de materiales, etc. se pondrán á disposición del Tesorero las cantidades que el Director juzgue necesarias para atender á estos gastos, y cuando las hubiere consumido, deberá

dár cuenta particular al Director para que se le entreguen nuevos fondos.

El Tesorero deberá prestar en la Península una fianza de diez mil pesos fuertes en metálico o en papel de la deuda del Estado, en los términos en que por las disposiciones vigentes se admita en casos análogos. Será responsable, bajo inventario, de todo el menaje correspondiente á la Tesorería, y vivirá precisa é indispensablemente en la Casa de Moneda, donde se le destinará habitación capáz y acomodada á su clase para si y su familia.

En fin de cada año, y siempre que lo juzgáre conveniente el Director, el Tesorero y el Contador harán un tanteo ó balance general de su cuenta de cargos y datas, tanto del dinero como de los metales que hubiere en arcas, concluyendo dicho tanteo con el reconocimiento formal de estos y contándose el dinero, á cuyo acto asistirá con su llave el Director, dando cuenta del resultado al Ministro encargado de los asuntos de Ultramar, por conducto del Superintendente general delegado de Hacienda.

Anualmente, el Tesorero remitirá su cuenta general de cargo y data por los conductos que quedan señalados al Gobierno de S. M. sometiendo por este al examen y aprobación del Tribunal de Cuentas del Reino.

17. Habrá dos Ensayadores en la Casa de Moneda de Manila, que deberán tener el título de Ensayadores y Contraste por S.M. Deben ser de buena conducta, celo y desinterés, y hábiles en su facultad.

Si hay disposición, vivirá el más caracterizado de los dos en la Casa de Moneda, y se les destinarán con separación laboratorios en que puedan ejecutar sus ensayos. Por la Casa de Moneda se les suministrarán los enseres, aparatos, fundentes y

reactivos que puedan necesitar en sus ensayos sin que les sea permitido exigir derechos algunos á los particulares que vendan sus pastas á la Casa de Moneda. En cambio la Casa de Moneda cobrará por cada ensayo á los particulares que lleven onzas para la venta, uno y medio pesos, de que se hará cargo en la cuenta general al Tesorero de la misma Casa. Harán sus ensayos cada uno en su laboratorio con las formalidades, reglas y precauciones que quedan establecidas. Uno de ellos o los dos cuando fueren invitados por el Director, asistirán á las juntas que se ofrecieren y en ellas tendrán voto y asiento despues del Tesorero.

18. Para ejercer el empleo de Juez de balanza, se ha de elegir sujeto de la mayor inteligencia en pesos y pesas, de probidad conocida, de buena conducta, desinteresado y celoso por el real servicio y el del público. Su obligación consiste en pesar por su mano todos los metales que se recibieren en la Casa y los que salieren, sin cuya circunstancia no ha de permitirse que salga ninguna moneda de aquella. Es de su competencia la aprobación en cuanto al peso, y debe cuidar que sea siempre el justo, y que no exceda del fuerte ó feble que quedan prevenidos. Asistirá á las juntas con el Director y demás empleados, siguiendo en asiento, voto y firma á los Ensayadores. Nombrará su ayudante con aprobación del Director para que pueda auxiliar y sustituirle en los casos de enfermedad ó ausencia. Se le destinará en las oficinas una pieza separada para registrar la moneda, pero las balanzas pesos y dinerales estarán en la sala del despacho de libranzas. Debe tener gran cuidado en que todos los pesos estén siempre justos y corrientes.

19. El Fiel de la moneda además de

las condiciones de moralidad, celo por el servicio y bien del público, etc. que se establecen para los demás empleados, debe tener inteligencia y conocimiento acerca del modo de labrar las monedas y de los aparatos y máquinas que se emplean para esta fabricación. Se le permitirá que nombre una persona de confianza con la aprobación del Director para que le reemplace en ausencias y enfermedades, sin que por esto pueda el nombrado pretender sueldo ni gratificación alguna, si bien sus trabajos le servirán de merito para ser empleado en las Casas de Moneda. Será el Fiel reponsable de todas las máquinas y enseres que se hallen bajo su dependencia, como son cilindros, volantes, hileras, aparatos de blanquimento, cortes, tórculos, etc., etc., etc. Se hará cargo de todos estos aparatos por inventario. Es de facultad suya recibir y despedir los trabajadores que se ocupen en las labores que le están encomendadas, pero todo con la aprobación del Director. Cuidará de que la Moneda salga perfecta en peso y figura, y el abono por merma de uno en cada millar ha de enternderse que es solo sobre lo amonedado, no comprendiéndose en esto las monedas reprobadas por el Juez de balanza. Procurará además entregar por lo ménos las dos terceras partes en moneda, quedando la otra tercera en cizalla. La Contaduría le ajustará la cuenta anualmente, teniendo presentes los abonos indicados. El Fiel prestará una fianza igual á la que se ha señalado para el Tesoro.

Para evitar incendios, robos y otros incidentes que pueden sobrevenir, es absolutamente indispensable que el Fiel viva dentro de la Casa de Moneda. Guardará las llaves de todas las oficinas y una de las dos que corresponden á la sala de

volantes. El Fiel se encargará también de la fundición de despacho, bajo la dirección y vigilancia de los dos Ensayadores, en la forma que queda indicada en el capítulo noveno de estas ordenanzas.

20. La plaza de Guarda-cuños será desempeñada por persona de probidad reconocida y de inteligencia en los volantes que bajo su dirección han de servir para acuñar la moneda. Tendrá una de las dos llaves de la sala de volantes, de que ha de usar en todas las ocasiones en compañía del Fiel de moneda, que debe tener la otra como queda prevenido.

Es asimismo obligación del Guarda-cuños contar toda la moneda acuñada dentro de la sala de volantes, sin permitir que haya gente de afuera apartando. Contará toda la moneda que hallare imperfecta ó defectuosa, y cuidará de que la acuñación se haga con el mayor esmero y limpieza. Entregará el Fiel la moneda cortada y la que se hubiese hallado perfecta, después de cortada, se encerrará en arca de hierro, con dos llaves, una de las cuales conservará en su poder, guardando la restante el Fiel hasta el momento de la rendición.

21. El Guarda almacén será persona desinteresada y de actividad reconocida. Es de su obligación no solo la compra de los materiales y de cuanto se necesite para el servicio de la Casa de Moneda según le fuese ordenado por el Director, sino de tener estos efectos guardados bajo llave para irlos entregando con cuenta y razón á las oficinas correspondientes. Exigirá recibo de todo lo que entregue, y llevará un libro en donde siente las compras y las entregas que hiciere. No podrá hacer compra alguna sin que preceda orden por escrito del Director, ó del Contador en su ausencia, y de todas las compras

presentará documento justificativo para que debidamente examinados, se le despache el libramiento correspondiente. Rendirá anualmente cuenta de efectos, que formará parte de la general de la Casa. Estará á las órdenes inmediatas del Director y vivirá en el establecimiento.

22. Los grabadores, que se distinguirán por su sueldo y antigüedad en primero y segundo, deben ser personas de toda confianza y de inteligencia reconocida en su arte. Prepararán los troqueles necesarios para la acuñación, los cuales entregarán al Fiel por orden del Director estando á éste en un todo subordinados.

23. El Tornero-limador trabajará á las órdenes inmediatas de los Grabadores, por lo que toca á los troqueles para la acuñación, y á las del Fiel por lo que respecta á los volantes y máquinas de la moneda. El Director nombrará los auxiliares que sean necesarios en casos urgentes.

24. Los dos oficiales de la Contaduría que se denominarán respectivamente primero y segundo, trabajarán á las órdenes inmediatas del Contador, quedando no obstante subordinados como todos los demás empleados, á la autoridad del Director. Deberán recaer estos empleos en personas de probidad reconocida y de inteligencia en la contabilidad especial de las Casas de Moneda.

25. El Escribiente será nombrado por el Director de la Casa de Moneda.

26. El portero será nombrado por el Director á cuyas órdenes y las del Contador estará sujeto, para el servicio que pueda ocurrir dentro y fuera del establecimiento.

27. El mozo de la sala, nombrado también por el Director, ayudará al portero en todas sus faenas dentro y

fuera del establecimiento.

28. Para la mayor seguridad y resguardo de la Casa de Moneda, habrá en ella una guardia compuesta de ocho soldados y un sargento á las ordenes del Director de dicha Casa.

29. Los empleados de la Casa provisional de Moneda de Manila, disfrutarán anualmente los sueldos siguientes:

Director	pesos	4,000
Contador	"	3,000
Tesorero	"	3,000
Ensayador 1. ^o	"	2,500
Ensayador 2. ^o	"	2,000
Juez de Balanza	"	1,500
Fiel de la Moneda	"	2,000
Guarda-cuños	"	1,000
Guarda-almacen	"	1,000
Grabador 1. ^o	"	2,500
Grabador 2. ^o	"	2,000
Tornero limador	"	1,000
Oficial 1. ^o de Contaduría	"	1,500
Idem 2. ^o	"	1,200
Escribiente	"	400
Portero	"	200
Mozo	"	100
Total	pesos	28,900

Aprobada por S. M – Madrid 17 de Febrero de 1859. (*)

(*) Aunque no directamente relacionado con el asunto de este libro, no dejaremos de manifestar que las Ordenanzas de la Casa de la Moneda de Manila sufrieron algunas modificaciones, sobre todo por lo que respecta á las fianzas de algunos de sus empleados y sueldos de los mismos, contenidas en su mayor parte en una Real órden de 18 de Mayo de 1859.

ORDINANCES OF THE MANILA MINT FEBRUARY 17,1859

1. The Manila Mint was established especially to convert the 8 escudo currency of the Spanish American republics which circulate in the Philippines, to gold coins of 4, 2, and 1 peso. The cost of the labor performed thereby by the Manila Mint shall be borne by the State and not by private individuals from whom the onzas presented shall be bought in pesos, according to the legal rates to be decided in the future. The rate and the peso-feature of the currency shall be carried out in connection with the provisions of the royal decree of September 8, 1857.

2. The personnel of the Manila Mint shall be composed of a Director, an Accountant, a Treasurer, two Assayers, a Weight-tester, a Clerk to weigh coins, a Guard for the dies, a Guard for the vault, two Engravers, a Finisher, two Officers of the Auditing Office, a Clerk, a Gate-keeper, and a Janitor.

The duties of these employees shall be fixed in the present ordinances.

3. The Director and other employees of the Mint shall be subordinate to the Supervisor General delegated by the Treasurer of the Philippines, by virtue of which duty, he shall receive all orders and communications the Director wishes to send to Her Majesty. The appointments of the employees of the Mint shall be sent by the Minister in charge of colonial affairs (Note: The Ministry of the Colonies was created separately by the Royal Decree of May 20, 1863).

4. The following rules shall be followed in the purchase of coins from the Spanish-American republics. The

onzas shall be received by the Treasurer of the Mint, after they have been assayed by the assayers, the cost of such assay to be borne by the sellers, a step provided in the succeeding provisions; but the surplus gold resulting from such assay shall be returned to the seller. To insure the proper assay according to law, these *onzas* should be melted into bars or ingots, before assaying, the cost of processing to be borne by the seller. When the assay is finished, the Assayer must mark all the bars putting on them the weight and quality. Then he accompanies the owners to the Accounting Office with the certification of his assay. This will be weighed immediately by the Weight-tester. Once the weight is known, it shall be recorded by the Accountant and Treasurer. The Treasurer shall assume responsibility for the bars, after they have been weighed and shall instruct the release of the amount, after the Director has signed and countersigned by the Accountant, the Treasurer shall then have all these data in his account of purchase of metals.

5. The gold weight shall be paid to the individuals at the Mint of Manila, at the rate of 150 pesos and 90 centavos per *marco* (8 *onzas*) such that the cost of the Spanish-American coins presented for sale in behalf of the dependencies of the State or individuals, shall be reduced by one— one thousandth and payment shall be made in gold at the rate of 150 pesos and 90 centavos for every *marco*. Upon the proposal of the Director of the Mint, whenever he deems it necessary, and after consultation with the authorities of the Philippines and the Director General of the Colonies, the Government reserves the right to alter the value of every mark

of refined gold.

6. The Director, Accountant and Weight-tester shall take measures to insure that the pesos shall be just and equal to the weights used in the Mint, testing them every six months or more frequently, whenever necessary; to obtain utmost accuracy they should be compared to the original weights, which, for the benefit of those serving, shall be guarded in the dispatch office, under lock and key that the Director shall keep in his possession.

7. In the weight of coins, more tolerance is allowed by provisions of the Royal Decree of September 8, in view of which, the Weight-tester shall weigh them one by one. Those he finds without the proper weight shall be melted again by the Clerk, so that the public can have only coins without defects. The Weight-tester and the Clerk shall see to it that the coin is never under-valued.

8. For coinage work, the following rules shall be observed: When the Treasurer has enough bullion to start minting, he shall advise the Director, Accountant, Weight-tester, and Clerk of weights, and with everybody present in the Payments Office, the pesos shall be made by the Weight-tester, after he has complied with all preceding rules regarding purchase. Once the weighing is over, he shall send the metal to the Clerk of weights, thus transferring responsibility to him. He shall then advise the Treasurer of what has been done and forward the data about the purchase to the Treasurer. The Treasurer should keep all the data until the coinage is made. There shall be a ledger of records from one office to another and the Accountant shall note all correspondence from one employee to

another, thus gathering all data in a report, and releasing the employees concerned from further responsibility.

In accordance with the entries in such a ledger, and the documents referring to the purchases, the bullion shall thus be part of the General funds of the Mint and, accounted for every year.

9. The Clerk of weights in charge of the metals shall take them to the foundry where, in the presence of two assayers, they shall be melted, each and everyone making sure that the results of the first melting shall be in accordance with the weight they should have. To confirm this, the two assayers shall test one of the ingots and after having done this, shall guard the ingot resulting from this melting, in a safe place with three keys, one which the Weight-tester himself must have and one each to the two assayers. The latter shall turn over the Weight-tester the results of the tests.

10. After the metal has been separated, each of the assayers can retire to his laboratory for duplicate testing. The Director must be informed in writing and if the results are in conformity with the weights indicated, he will allow the metals to take their course in the other offices. However, if he should find a difference in what either of the assayers presented to him, he shall call them for discussion in his presence of why the existing differences in the findings. He must therefore decide either to re-test or to send the metals to the foundry. If the two Assayers cannot agree, the Director can call a third one, because where ingots are concerned, there should be absolute results. When the weight is determined, the Clerk and the two Assayers with their keys shall take

the encased metals and the Clerk shall take it to his office in order to proceed to coinage. In addition to the Clerk who receives the metals and the two Assayers who are the ones who gave them to him, the Director, Accountant and Treasurer shall be present.

11. After washing the coins, the Clerk shall call the Weight-tester so that separately with his assistant, the coins are examined one by one, approving those with the correct weight and rejecting the rest. It is to be understood that without his approval, the coin should not be considered. The weight and quality should be according to what is provided in the Royal Decree of September 8, if the coins are approved, he must prepare a statement of the value and size of the coins, so that in this manner, the Clerk hands them over to the Keeper of the Dies – the coins which remain disapproved because they do not conform with specifications shall be cut in his presence so that they may be returned to the foundry with the clippings, and those he approves shall be left to the Clerk so that they may be adjusted to their legitimate weight. The monetary unit of gold or the 1 peso shall be weighed according to *marcos* (8 *onzas* a *marco*) by the Weight-tester. If found according to specifications, he shall approve them by *marcos*. It is difficult if not impossible, and time consuming, to weigh them one by one so that they may be approved.

12. After washing, the coins approved by the Weight-tester and in the possession of the Keeper of the die, it is incumbent upon the Clerk who hands them over and the Keeper of the die who receives them, to have the keys to a chest where the

coins are kept. The Clerk, in the presence of the Keeper of the dies, shall count all the money that has been given to him. The Keeper of the Die must be careful that all the coins leave in perfect order, according to the provisions of the section on the duties of this official.

The minting process over and the perfect coins separated from the imperfect ones, the Keeper of the Dies shall order the cutting of the latter and he shall advise the Director or his Accountant in his absence so that the Treasurer, the two Assayers, the Weight-tester, and the keeper of the dies can accompany the coins. The Director shall pick 10 coins from the lot, which must be kept in a chest with three keys, one key each for the Director, the Accountant, and the Treasurer. The chest shall then be placed in the Treasury vault. When the minting process is over, the chest shall be opened in the presence of the three employees mentioned above. The Director shall take coins necessary, leave the rest and take stock of what should be remitted to the Administration, in the presence of all the employees. The official document should attest that sampling of the coins was done according to the prescribed safeguards. This document must be signed by the Director, Accountant, Treasurer, Assayers, Weight-tester and sent together with the remittance. The coins shall be weighed immediately in hundred *marcos*, by the Weight-tester, with the assistance of the Accountant, and Treasurer. When the account is approved by all, the Weight-tester shall return to his office. The Accountant, Treasurer, and Weigher shall count the money immediately and if the account is faulty, some of the more imperfect

coins shall be set aside, leaving the rest according to specifications. The faulty coins thus separated, shall be locked in a chest solely for this purpose, with three keys, and in the presence of the Director, Accountant and Treasurer who shall have one key each. The chest cannot be opened without the presence of the three. Inside the same chest must be a ledger, bound, paged, and marked by the Superintendent General's delegate of the Treasury of the Philippines, which contains the amount entered and withdrawn from these rejects. This fund should be set aside for future renditions. In this ledger, the amounts taken for the above purpose, signed by the Director, Accountant and Treasurer shall be entered. What is left in the chest which must be accounted for every year, shall be used in the manner the government of Her Majesty dictates. Aside from the money which should be allocated to the remission office in the form provided for in this section, the Director shall separate one or some coins, according to size, so that they may be re-assayed. In effect, they shall cut the coins, give the Director the portion where the year of the coin belongs, and with the rest, shall make the necessary assays to extend the certification of these coins. With the help of the Accountant and the Director and an explanation of these proceedings according to the data performed, the coins must be placed in another chest with three keys. Included in the chest are the records of the assay, in order to dispell doubts which might arise, or to execute the verification which might occur. This chest must be opened every two years in order to reduce and melt the rejects into new coins. The Treasurer

shall take charge of the outcome of this process. Once this process is over and the coins accounted for and separated from the faulty ones, the Treasurer shall take charge, thus releasing the Keeper of the dies and the Clerk from further responsibilities.

13. In the account of recovery, the Clerk shall be given the corresponding records, due to the leakage which might have happened in the operation. Having in mind the type of coins which have to be minted in Manila, this leakage can be placed at one-one thousandth over the coinage. However, this discount should also take into consideration the coins which have been separated by the Weight-tester, or those that have been rejected in the process of minting because one and the other must be refunded by the Clerk and cannot be used for discounts. With respect to the clippings, the residue in the fabrication of coins and the ones not used in minting or rejected by the Weight-tester, these should be melted until they are completely exhausted, by the Clerk and the Assayers, so that same benefit can be obtained from them. These clippings and rejects should be sent to the foundry so that it can be melted into coins.

14. The Director shall be a person of authority, respected, dedicated to Royal service and public service, disinterested, prudent, and experienced in administration, especially in matters pertaining to the mint and coinage; so that with these good and explicit qualities, success and facility in the Manila Mint can be achieved. He is the head of the mint and shall preside in all meetings with employees. Through the Superintendent General delegate of the Treasury, he

shall transmit to the Minister of the Colonies reports of all occurrences and communications which may arise in the Mint of Manila. If possible, he shall live in the Mint and the proper quarters shall be arranged for him, so that in this manner, he shall always be available to watch the work of his employees, watching closely so that everyone does his work. If it is not possible to provide him with quarters in the Mint, he shall keep official hours except holidays fixed according to his official position and the climate. He shall authorize the monthly expenditures and payment of materials and other things needed by the laborers. This, however, must be done with proper bidding although all expenditures must be authorized by him so that the Treasurer can be satisfied with the accounts forwarded to him. It must be understood that all payments and expenditures must be in accordance with the appropriations, otherwise to disburse expenditures not included in the appropriations, he has to follow the rules and regulations existing in the Philippines with regard to accountability. Should there be urgent need, however, to repair something and the work of the Mint can be delayed or suspended, the Director is authorized to make the necessary disbursement not to exceed 100 pesos and he must nevertheless fulfill his obligation of notifying the Supreme Government and get its consent.

15. The Accountant must be a man of intelligence, know-how in the making of books of accounts, of a steady character, zealous, disinterested, and with knowledge about Mints, for the greater discharge of his duties. He shall be the right-hand man of the Director in all meetings

with employees and in his absence take over the latter's duties in whatever may occur. His duties are to prepare the payroll of all employees which the Director must authorize him to pay. He also prepares all disbursements for expenditures, wages, purchase of materials and other works necessary for the Mint. Everything must bear proper receipts or justified expenditures by order of the Director. The Accountant must concur with the Director in such expenditures, amending those which appear superfluous, because in such cases, he should then avoid them. When the receipts have been confirmed by the people concerned by the materials purchased or the work done, he will then issue the disbursement which must be signed by the Director, so that it can be paid by the Treasurer, also with the concurrence of the Accountant. The other payments which have to be made by the Treasurer by virtue of Royal decrees or letters of the Treasury which must be presented to the Director, shall pass the office of the Accountant and taking note of them by signing the document below that it had through accounting. The payment must then be paid for the purposes stated and to the individuals concerned, so that the Treasurer can satisfy payments by order of the Director, a formality that the Treasurer must comply with before any payment is made. The Accountant, if possible, should live also in the premises of the Mint and for this purpose, quarters must be provided for him and his family. If this is not possible then rooms for the safekeeping of books and other papers should be provided. Under no circumstance must these paper be permitted to leave the premises of the mint either

by the Accountant or the Director.

The Accountant must have the following books:

1. A book properly paginated to record the minutes of the meetings of the Director, Accountant, Treasurer, Assayer, Weight-tester and Clerk who are the employees who should attend the conferences or meetings which may be held.
2. Another book which will copy the Royal decrees of appointments, titles of the employees, installation into offices and communications sent by the Superintendent General delegate of the Treasury in the Philippine Islands.
3. Another book for the entry of metals from whatever source. The entries must be done separately and shall all be under the care of the Treasurer.
4. Another book for the exist of metals which must be data for the Treasurer and the charge and item for the Clerk of coins.
5. Another book wherein all general accounts are entered – debit and credit -- of all metals irrespective of origin.
6. Another book of debit and credit for the chest of rejects, a document which must be kept within a copy of the same to the Accounts Office.
7. Another book of accounts and the reason for them of all purchases of materials and other articles needed by the Mint.
8. Another book carrying the entries on salaries of all employees.
9. Another book to serve as an index for all the preceding books.
10. Another book of general debit and credit: debit items on the right and credit items on the left.
11. Another book to record all

receipts and counter-receipts which are given to individuals and account of why they were given.

The first and last pages of every book must be signed by the Director and the books must be of bond paper, bound, lined and paginated.

All the Royal Decrees sent to the Mint shall be kept in the archives of the Accounting Office.

The register of titles given to the employees of the Mint as well as the certification of their taking possession must be done by the Accountant in the same form practised in other offices of the State. The Accountant shall take charge of the inventory of books and papers that exist in the Accounting Office and the furniture belonging to this Office.

16 The Treasurer of the Mint shall be honest and experienced in the Administration of Mint Plants. He is next to the Accountant in rank and sits on the left side of the Director. He shall take charge of all metals entering the Mint, with the formalities required by the ordinances. He will also take charge of the copper used in alloys. The gold turned into coins must be placed in a chest with three keys, one of which must be with him, the other with the Accountant and a third for the Treasurer. All three must be responsible for the entry and outlet of the chest. All entries must take place after every rendition and the outlets when payments to individuals shall be made. In all processes, the Accountant and the Director shall be present as stated in the previous ordinances.

The Treasurer can have an assistant treasurer to help him in his task and can name as his choice whoever he wants,

with the approval of the Director.

The Treasurer shall not make payments without observing the rules in the sections concerning the Director and Accountant. Since it is not possible for the three keepers to withdraw the necessary funds time and again, the Treasurer can have sufficient funds which may be allowed by the Director to cover expenses. When the fund is exhausted, he should give a detailed account to the Director so that new funds can be given him.

The Treasurer must take a bond in the Peninsula of 10,000 pesos in metals or certificates of indebtedness of the State, in the manner provided by existing laws for such positions. He must be responsible, render inventory of all the equipment of the Treasury Office and must live forcibly in the premises of the Mint where he shall be provided quarters for himself and his family.

At the end of every year and whenever convenient, the Director, Treasurer and Accountant shall make an inventory or general balancing of debits and credits of the coins as well as the metals that should be in the chests. Such inventory must be concluded by a formal count of the money, at which time the Director will assist with his key, and he will report the results to the Ministry in charge of the colonies, through the Superintendent General delegate of the Treasury.

Annually the Treasurer shall submit a general account of debits and credits and other data prescribed by the Government of Her Majesty, to secure by this examination the approval of the Tribunal of Accounts of the Realm.

17. There will be two assayers in the Mint of Manila and they shall be given the title of Assayers by Her Majesty. They

should be of good character, honest, disinterested and experts in their trade.

If possible, one of them shall live in the premises of the Mint and they must be provided separate laboratories to do their testing. They shall be provided by the Mint with all furniture, apparatus, reagents they may need for their tests. Individuals cannot sell their bullion directly to the Mint. The Mint shall, for every test levy from the private individuals who bring ounces to sell, one peso and fifty. This shall be entered in the accounts of the Treasurer of the Mint. They shall do their testing separately in their laboratories following established procedures and precautions. One of them or both, when invited by the Director to the meetings shall have a vote and seat next to the Treasurer.

18. To exercise the role of Weight-tester, one with or know-how in pesos and weights, honest, good conduct, disinterested, and eager to serve the State and the public should be selected. His duty is to weigh all the metals received by the Mint and all those leaving the Mint. He should not allow coins to get out. It is his responsibility to weigh and he should take care he makes a fair measure with regard to weight and that he does not over-weigh or under-weigh. He shall be present in the meetings of employees in a position next to the assayers. He shall name his assistant with the approval of the Director so that he may be assisted or substituted in case of sickness or absence. A separate desk must be provided to register coins, but the scales and balances shall be in the dispatch room. He must take care that all weights and measures are correct and fair.

19. The Clerk in charge of coins, aside from all moral qualities — zeal for public service, etc. which are required of other employees, should have the knowledge and understanding of how to work on coins and the apparatus and machines used in this manufacture. He is permitted to name a person of his confidence, with the approval of the Director, to replace him in case of absence and sickness, without giving this person any salary or gratuity. His work will be free to be an employee of the Mint. The Clerk will be responsible for all machines and apparatus under his charge, like rolls, coining mills, files, apparatus for washing, cutting, rolling press, etc. All these machines and tools must be inventoried. He has the power to receive and dismiss the workers who are doing work for which they were recommended, but all with the approval of the Director. He must see to it that the coins leave in perfect condition, by weight and design. The discount of one-one thousandth because of leakage is understood to be on the coins minted, not counting those coins condemned by the Weight-tester. He must try to give at least two-thirds of the coin, the other third in clippings. The Accounting Office shall take yearly inventory of all equipment indicated. The Clerk must also post bond equal to that required of the Treasurer.

To avoid fires, thefts and other incidents which may occur, it is absolutely indispensable that the clerk lives in the premises. He shall take charge of the keys in the offices and one of two which corresponds to the room for the coining mill. The Clerk must also take charge of the foundry under the direction and vigilance of the two Assayers, in the

manner indicated by Article 9 of these ordinances.

20. The position of Keeper of the die shall be filled by a person of known probity and knowledge of the equipment that must be used in minting. He must have one of the other key for the room of the coining mill, which he must use at all times in the company of the Clerk who has the other key.

It is also the duty of the Keeper of the die to count all the money minted in the minting room, without interference from anybody. He shall count the coins which he finds imperfect or defective and must take care that the minting is done with utmost care and cleanliness. He shall give the Clerk the cut coins and those he found perfect after cutting. These will be enclosed in a chest with two keys, one of which must remain in his keeping while the other is kept by the Clerk until the moment of inventory.

21. The Store-Keeper must be a disinterested person and well-known for his actions. It is his duty not only to purchase materials necessary for the work in the Mint, but also to keep this under guard until they are sent to offices that call for them. He must get a receipt for all deliveries and keep a book containing purchases and withdrawals. He cannot make any purchase without the order of the Director or Accountant in the latter's absence and all purchases must be justified so that after examination, the necessary disbursement can be made.

22. The Engravers who should be distinguished as first and second by salaries and seniority, shall be persons of confidence and knowledge of their art. They shall prepare the needed dies for minting which they shall give to the

Clerk by order of the Director under whom he is a subordinate.

23. The Finisher will work directly under the Engravers in matters pertaining to the dies, and to the Clerk with respect to the equipment of the Mint. The Director shall name assistants whenever they are necessary.

24. The two officials of the Accounting Office shall be ranked first and second. They shall work directly under the Accountant but still subject to the control of the Director as all employees are. These posts should be filled by persons of proven probity and knowledge in accounting, especially the type in the Mint.

25. The Scrivener shall be appointed by the Director of the Mint.

26. The Gate-Keeper shall be appointed by the Director under his orders and that of the Accountant he must work in what happens within and outside the Mint.

27. The Janitor, also appointed by the Director, shall aid the Gate-Keeper in guarding the Mint and its environs.

28. For the security and vigilance of the Mint House, there shall be a guarding group composed of 8 soldiers and a sergeant, under the control of the Director of the Mint.

29. The employees of the Mint shall receive their annual salaries as follows:

Director	4,000	pesos
Accountant	3,000	"
Treasurer	3,000	"
First Engraver	2,500	"
Second Engraver	2,000	"
Weight-tester	1,500	"
Clerk	2,000	"
Keeper of the Dies	1,000	"

Store-keeper	1,000	"
First Engraver	2,500	"
Second Engraver	2,000	"
Finisher	1,000	"
First Accounting Officer	1,500	"
Second Accounting Officer	1,200	"
Scrivener	400	"
Gate-Keeper	200	"
Janitor	100	"
TOTAL	28,900	pesos

Approved by Her Majesty – Madrid,
February 17, 1859.

(Note: Although not directly concerned with the subject of this book, we shall not fail to mention that these ordinances suffered some modifications. Above all those referring to the bonds of some officials, and their salaries. These amendments are contained in a Royal Order of May 18, 1859)

REAL ORDEN DE 17 FEBRERO DE 1859.

Excmo. Sr: Al aprobar la Reina Regente (q. D. g.) la ordenanza adjunta para la Casa de Moneda provisional de esas Islas redactada por el Superintendente de la de Madrid; se ha servido dictar para mayor inteligencia de cuanto en la misma se contiene, las disposiciones siguientes:

1.^a La cantidad que se consigna en el presupuesto general de gastos de las Islas para los de la Casa de Moneda, figurará en una sola partida sin detalle alguno refiriéndose á su presupuesto especial.

2.^a Se entregará á la Casa de Moneda su consignación en los plazos que la

reclame por medio de libramientos firmados por el Intendente general del Ejército y Hacienda, intervenidos por el Contador general y con el recibí del Tesorero de la Casa á cuyo favor han de ser expedidos.

3.^a La Dirección de la Casa formará su presupuesto detallado por cada año, remitiéndolo por el debido conducto al Ministerio encargado de los negocios de Ultramar, en el primer correo de Junio á más tardar, dando antes conocimiento de su total importe á la Intendencia general del Ejército y Hacienda para que pueda comprenderlo en el general de las Islas, que está obligada á remitir á la aprobación del Gobierno Supremo á la misma época.

4.^a La misma Dirección remitirá por igual conducto al Ministerio encargado de los asuntos de Ultramar, las cuentas originales de rentas públicas formados por su Contaduría y visadas por aquella y las del Tesoro formadas por el Tesorero y documentadas en la forma que previenen el Real Decreto de 6 de Marzo de 1855 é Instrucción de 7 de los mismos, para que por dichos conductors pasen al Tribunal de Cuentas del Reino.

5.^a Al fin de cada año y al cerrarse cada presupuesto, se remitirán al Gobierno Supremo las cuentas provisionales y definitivas que previenen las mismas soberanas resoluciones.

Y 6.^a La Casa provisional de Moneda de Manila rendirá cuenta mensual de pesetas al Tribunal de las del Reino, por conducto del Ministerio encargado de los asuntos de Ultramar, cuya cuenta ha de ser comprobante de las del Tesoro, ó sea de caudales.

De Real orden, etc. – Madrid 17 de Febrero de 1859. – Sr. Superintendente

delegado de Hacienda de Filipinas.

Your Excellency: When the Queen Regent approved the enclosed ordinances for the Mint of Manila, compiled by the Superintendent of Madrid, it is necessary to add the following, for the better understanding of them:

1. The amount consigned in the general budget for expenses of the Mint in the islands will be found in one section without details as to its being a special appropriation.

2. The amount appearing shall be consigned to the Treasurer of the Mint in whose favor it shall be made after approval of the Intendente General of the Army and Finance, countersigned by the Accountant General.

3. The Mint will prepare its detailed annual budget and send it to the Minister of the Colonies, in the first mail of June, noting the importance of the budget so that the Intendencia General of the Army and Finance may explain to the Governor General of the Islands that he is obligated to remit the same to the Central Administration.

4. The same budget shall be submitted to the Minister of the Colonies containing the public income prepared by its Accountant and countersigned by the Treasurer and documented in accordance with March 6, 1855 Decree and Instructions of March 7, so that these can be presented before the Tribunal of Accounts of the Kingdom.

5. At the end of every year and when every budget is closed, the provisional and definitive accounts which the sovereign resolutions provide, shall be sent to the Supreme Government.

6. The Mint of Manila shall render

a monthly accounting of the funds to the Tribunal of the Kingdom, through the Minister of the Colonies, as attested to by the Treasurer.

Real Order, etc. February 17, 1859.

The Superintendent delegate of Finance of the Philippines.

SUPERIOR DECRETO DE 14 DE MARZO DE 1861.

Manila 14 de Marzo de 1861 – A fin de que desaparezcan las cuestiones que frecuentemente promueve la circulación de las monedas menudas de plata en los puestos de expendio de efectos estancados, en las tiendas y en los mercados públicos, y con objeto tambien de regularizar la admisión en uno y otros de las reconocidas como buenas por las oficinas del Estado, este Gobierno Superintendencia conforme con los pareceres emitidos en este asunto por los funcionarios que de él han conocido, decreta:

ARTICULO 1.^o Las monedas de cuatro, de dos, de uno y de medio real así de plata fuerte, como de la de vellón, se admitirán por sus respectivos valores á circulación, aún cuando tengan marcas chinas y resellos, siempre que se conozca en ellas el busto de nuestros Reyes, ó solo las armas de España.

ART. 2.^o El vendedor ó comprador que se niegue á admitir cualquiera de las monedas dichas que tengan los requisitos expresados sufrirá la multa de cinco pesos, sin perjuicio de la pena que corresponda si su resistencia fuera causa de que se alteráse el órden público.

Cuando el infractor sea tercenista ó estanquero, se le impondrá la propia multa por la primera vez, é irremisiblemente será destituido del cargo en caso de reincidencia.

Las mencionadas multas se impondrán gubernativamente por las Autoridades de las provincias ó dependientes que deleguen al efecto y conozcan del hecho, exhibiendo ante los mismos los que las sufran, justificada que sea la infracción, el papel correspondiente, con arreglo á lo prevenido en Superior bando de 20 de Abril de 1853; en la inteligencia que la exacción nunca tendrá lugar en metálico.

Para el previsto caso de que los culpados pertenezcan á la venta del Estanco, podrá imponerles tambien el castigo, además de la Autoridad gubernativa, el Jefe del ramo de quien inmediatamente dependan, poniendo aquella en todo caso en conocimiento de este los hechos que tengan lugar á fin de que se proponga la separación antes referida, si procediere.

A los efectos oportunos trasládese este Decreto al Excmo. Señor Capitan general, al Exmo. é Illmo. Sr. Arzobispo Metropolitano, á la Real Audiencia, al Excmo. Ayuntamiento de esta Ciudad, á la Intendencia, al Tribunal de Cuentas y al de Comercio; publíquese por tres dias en la Gaceta de Manila, y en su vista, los Jefes de las provincias ordenarán tambien la publicación en el territorio de su mando por bandos para el general conocimiento de lo prevenido.

Manila, March 14, 1851. — In order to dispel discussions over the circulation of minor coins in silver in the public markets and stores and also to regularize the acceptance of coins which are considered good money by the State, this Supreme Government in conformity with the thinking of officials concerned with the matter, decrees the following:

Article 1. The 4, 2, 1 and 1/2 real

coins whether of silver or gold shall be recognized with their respective values, even if stamped with chinese characters, as long as the bust of our kings or the coat-of-arms of Spain, are present.

Article 2. The seller or buyer that refuses to accept these coins which have the necessary requisites shall be fined 5 pesos without prejudice to more severe punishment if his rejection results in the disturbance of public peace.

When the violator is a wholesaler or a retailer of monopoly goods, the proper punishment shall be imposed the first time and shall be relieved of his position in the event of back-sliding.

The above-mentioned penalties shall be imposed administratively by the Government of the provinces or dependencies to whosoever is delegated to attend to this matter. The infraction shall be proved in the records, in accordance with the Superior proclamation of April 20, 1853, with the understanding that no money is involved. If those guilty should belong to the sellers of monopoly goods, aside from the administrative punishment, the head of the branch can independently propose the separation of the culprit from the service when he knows of the crime without waiting for the Administration.

These provisions shall be sent to the Captain General, the Archbishop of Manila, the Royal Audiencia, the Tribunal of Accounts and Commerce. They will be published in the *Gaceta de Manila* for three days, the governors of the provinces shall also make known these provisions in their respective territories by proclamation, so that the public can be informed.

Paper & Banknote Section

U.S. Guerrillas on Mindanao and Their Money:

THE WAR ENDS.

WAS THE GUERRILLA MONEY REDEEMED?

(Concluding Article)

By Mary French Catlin

The Japanese started a new offensive in late 1943, threatening Fertig's District Headquarters on the north coast of Lanao. General Fertig and his staff in November 1943 moved up around north-western Mindanao by sea in "Admiral" Zapanta's *Athena*, a large twin-masted sailing ship that was called the "flag-ship of the Philippine Navy." They went back into the waterway region of Agusan Province, then slogged on foot across the swamp that enclosed the mountainous jungle to Waloe, where their situation remained desperate. On a starvation diet and with the Japanese pushing in on Fertig constantly (the enemy had put a price on his head) the fortunes of Fertig and his men reached a new low. His guerrillas were scattered and scratching for enough food to stay alive. Their plight seemed hopeless. To cap everything, the

Athena was burned by the guerrillas in mid-1944 to prevent her capture by the Japanese.

Major Vicente Zapanta (a former bus and river-boat fleet owner) and his *Athena* were a legend and morale-booster for the guerrillas. The banca was armed with a home-made smooth bore cannon on which rubber bands furnished reinforcing for a broken spring. Even so, the Major was very daring in attacking small Japanese craft. Later, the *Athena* was equipped with a 20 mm. cannon and 50 caliber machine guns, brought in by submarine. At Major Zapanta's request, when he came aboard one trip, Bill Azbell had directed the Quartermaster to give him an American flag to fly. Chief Petty Officer Azbell was quite touched by the incident.

While the Japanese were chasing

General Fertig and his group over on the eastern side of Mindanao, Lt. Colonel Bowler, Chief of Staff and second in Command, and Lieutenant Howard, Communications, built their big Base Station in the mountains back of Misamis, Fertig's former Headquarters. This was the main station for all of western Mindanao.

Colonel Bowler and Lt. Howard, also, were sometimes sent on the run. "We were almost always at least 25 miles from the Japanese," recalled Howard.

Colonel Bowler was appointed Commander of "A" Corps, the sub Command that was formed in January 1944, and that included the 105th, 106th, 108th and 109th Divisions. The purpose was to facilitate speedy communications and command. At that time Lt. Col. James Grinstead was made Commanding Officer of the 109th Division.

Lt. Howard was kept busy with his radio network. By January 1945 approximately 70 radios were in operation in Mindanao, covering all roads, important enemy areas and coastal positions commanding the shipping channels. Flash reports on aircraft and ship movements were received regularly by the authorities. Four secret airfields were constructed at Dipolog, Labo, Lala and Barobo, barrios held by the guerrillas. These fields were used by U.S. planes in distress and made possible speedy delivery by air of supplies into Mindanao.

Lt. Howard's station was the main Communication link with Australia. His Radio-Coast Watcher Station was credited with being largely responsible for an important United States' Naval victory, since they sighted and reported the

Japanese flotilla heading south in the China Sea Strait. "We couldn't see how many," Captain Howard recalled in Santa Barbara Nov. 17, 1977. "Except they were large ships — aircraft carriers, destroyers, battleships — everything! This alerted our Navy and they were prepared so they were able to intercept them. They won a major battle there."*

Conditions improved militarily for Fertig and his guerrillas. The General returned to Lanao, where Dansalan was his headquarters during the latter part of the war. American aircraft bombed Davao, followed by other effective air strikes.

Japan suffered horrendous losses in sea battles with U.S. Naval forces off the Philippines. Forty enemy ships were sunk on September 21 — 22, 1944, and 32 destroyed October 12 — 15, 1944. Landing of MacArthur's men was expected momentarily.

To the surprise of everyone — Fertig, as well as the Japanese — General Douglas MacArthur first stormed the Philippines from Leyte, north of Mindanao, on October 20, 1944. Three days later American forces took Tacloban, Leyte's capital. MacArthur's tactics in the Pacific were well thought out and capably coordinated, as bloody step by step and fiercely-fought-for island after island, the Americans regained the Philippines. Going from Leyte to Samar, our troops landed on the Schelde Islands, then won the Mapio Islands north of New Guinea. On December 9 the Yanks on Leyte took Ormoc, and December 21 MacArthur announced the end of organized resis-

**Battle of the China Sea.*

tance on Leyte.

January 3 and 4, 1945 carrier planes were striking at Formosa and Okinawa. A number of important, widespread Pacific battles followed. On February 16 American servicemen, landing in Mariveles Harbor, took Bataan; that same day United States' paratroopers landed on Corregidor.

The Marines landed on Iwo Jima, and at heavy cost in casualties, raised their flag on the summit of Mount Suribachi. It wasn't until March 10, 1945 that MacArthur and his men landed on Mindanao. On May 6 he announced the complete liberation of Davao. Davao, having a large Japanese population, had been the Japanese stronghold on the island; it was the site of their sea and air staging bases for the South Pacific.

MacArthur announced the liberation of all of Luzon, the largest island, on June 28, then on July 4, 1945 the General reported liberation of all the Philippines. He had returned.

Lieutenant Forrest Howard didn't experience the wind-up of hostilities in the Islands, in April 1945 he was wounded and, after hospital treatment in the Philippines, was invalided home.

When Howard first became an officer, General Pendatun had assigned a young Filipino to him who spoke English well and was a dependable "family man," to serve as Howard's aide and bodyguard. Howard called him *George*. George carried a tommy-gun and most of their supplies. He was with Lt. Howard day and night for the three years he was in the Philippines.

One time when Pendatun's men were scattered by the Japanese. 2nd Lieut. Howard and George were separated from

the others and were alone for a time, dependent on their own resourcefulness. Lieutenant Howard has a .45 which he carried 24 hours a day, even sleeping with it, because you never knew when you would be surprised. However, neither the faithful George nor his trusty .45 prevented Howard from being knifed by a pro-Japanese Filipino, a member of the Philippine Constabulary.*

Howard, Lieut. John L. Tuggle – he was a Navy man that was made into an Infantryman – and a Filipino who was a 3rd Lieutenant in the Philippine Army climbed the stairs of one of the stilted, bamboo-nipa shelters to the one big room upstairs which served as a restaurant. They were seated and eating the rice cakes you could sometimes get there, and sampling the brandy that had come from Manila.

"A group of typical young Filipinos came up there and totally without warning, one of them threw a knife and it nicked Tuggle in the throat. It just skin scratched him; didn't hurt him at all. Just drew a little blood. A little closer and they could have hit his jugular vein –

"So I went over to this group and the next thing I knew there were about five of them on me. I was scuffling with them a little bit to get any knives away

**The Japanese sent the most promising "paroled" Filipino POW's from Camps O'Donnell, Cabanatuan, Bilibid and Davao to Japan as students for prolonged indoctrination, then assigned them to BC (Bureau of Constabulary) to maintain order in the Philippines. The QUAN Publication, American Defenders of Bataan & Corregidor, Inc. August 1977.*

from them, or anything else . . . And all of a sudden they just disappeared. But I looked down and they had stabbed me right here – (He pointed to his inner thigh) and cut a main artery. The blood was gushing out! And stabbed me in the abdomen, making a wound 4 inches in length that went into my side – clear into me! With a knife! And I didn't know it until my whole pants' leg was bloody and my shoe was filling up with blood . . . And I looked down and saw it.”

Howard had started to yank off his belt for a tourniquet, but passed out. Lieutenant Tuggle got the tourniquet on, stemming the flow of blood. Then he and some of our men got Howard into an old car that would run and took him to a hospital about 10 miles away and to a doctor. Luckily there was ether, and the Lieutenant was immediately operated on. Fortunately, also, the Filipino doctor had plasma on hand, for Howard had lost a lot of blood.

He lay on his back for about 22 days, then was flown to a little field hospital on Leyte for further treatment. In a few days Lt. Howard was flown to a Philippine hospital in Manila, and eventually was flown to Letterman Hospital in San Francisco, then – after home leave – taken to Hoff Hospital in Santa Barbara.

After a couple of months at Hoff, Howard was sent to Moore General Hospital, Swannanoa, North Carolina, which was special tropical disease hospital. He was there 6 months.

Having some time to himself while in the hospitals in the United States, Lieutenant Howard carried on a correspondence with Washington about what seemed to him an inequity with regard to his back pay. Partial payments had

been deducted from Howard's account when the Army settled with him; other men he had known got the full amounts, no deductions. The Army was polite, but firm. For the others they had no records, or the records had been lost. With Fertig's money that he had received deducted, the amount they paid Lieutenant Howard was right; they had the documents to prove this.

Some letters later, a Communication under date of 30 January 1946, *Subject*, Settlement of Pay Account for 1st Lt. Forrest A. Howard, Moore General Hospital, Swannanoa, North Carolina stated that under date of 14 August 1945 (when he was in Hoff General Hospital) he had been paid in full. Lieutenant Howard grumbled a bit, but accepted the matter as closed.

Forrest Howard's World War II service was listed in Washington under *Project J* – the J standing for *Japanese*. He was listed as *Missing in Action* when the Japanese were trying to find him. “The Japanese *knew* we were up in the jungle some place,” said Howard in an interview in Santa Barbara (July 16, '77). “Oh, yes! They sent messages back in there and invited us to come down. They said we would not be harmed. We would be given medical aid. And nothing would happen to us.” Since his record was incomplete, it took an Act of Congress to get him out of the service.

Forrest A. Howard's extended tour of duty lasted just short of 6 years. He was separated from the *Air Corps* as a *Captain*.

Lt. Colonel Wendell W. Fertig retired from the Army in 1956 a *Colonel*. According to U.S. Military Intelligence 31 January 1945, the Mindanao guerrilla

organization he effectively commanded as Brigadier General numbered 37,807. At that time, with the war nearing its close, counting bazookas and miscellaneous captured Japanese weapons, there were still about half of the guerrillas unarmed.

In most cases conversion of the guerrillas' money into dollars was quite simple. Major Ben Farrens (who had been a guerrilla on Mindanao) in a letter dated December 15, 1976 wrote: *Briefly, most American Guerrillas of Mindanao personnel had their war monies redeemed by the 8th Army when repatriated at the Leyte 4th Replacement Depot, in 1945.*

Chief Petty Officer Bill Azbell had remained on the transport submarine Narwhal until late 1944, when he was transferred back to the States for new construction submarines. He had asked to be assigned to the new boat of his former Captain, F.D. Latta, the U.S.S. Lagarto, due to leave soon for Australia. The personnel officer who interviewed Bill, thinking that 9 war patrols without rest was enough, refused; thereby saving his life.

On May 3, 1945 the Lagarto and all its crew, including Captain Latta, while on enemy convoy patrol duty in the Gulf of Siam was blasted and sent to the bottom of the sea by the Japanese mine layer Hatsutaka, the second from the last of our subs lost to enemy action.

Azbell and crewmates were off the East Coast on the way to Panama on the U.S.S. Clamagore when they got word on the radio of a huge new weapon that the United States was using in Japan. "Of course we didn't believe it," said Azbell. The radio news said that we wiped out an entire city. But several days later a report came that the other Japanese

city had been bombed, and we knew it wasn't one of those wartime rumors that we used to hear and that sometimes were so fantastic we didn't believe them. We knew this was really true."

The Americans had dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima August 5, 1945; on August 9 another atomic bomb blasted Nagasaki. August 14, 1945 Japan surrendered.

As long promised, the Philippines was granted independence by the United States on July 4, 1946.

Was the guerrilla money redeemed at face value after the war?

This query, sent by me to the Treasury Department was relayed to the Department of the Army, and I received a communication from Major General Kenneth G. Wickham, Adjutant General, Washington, D.C. which included the following information:

The redemption of emergency and guerrilla (sic) currency issued in the Philippines was settled in 1946 by agreement between the United States Government and the Philippine Government. In accordance with this agreement, \$25,000,000 (50,000,000 Pesos), in addition to various surplus property, was given to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in settlement of the United States obligation to defray the costs arising out of the use of the various currencies, credits, advances, loans, and overdrafts incident to the operation and maintenance of the Army of the Philippines during the war with Japan.

General Wickham enclosed an item from the Manila Times, January 7, 1947, which clarified distribution and procedure for redeeming the guerrilla currency, as follows:

P.I. RECEIVES 50 MILLION PESOS CHECK TODAY

"The Philippine Government will receive today 50,000,000 pesos from the United States Government for use in meeting certain obligations of the new Republic, including the redemption of mountain money or guerrilla notes used in the resistance movement, and for the expenses incurred by the USAFFE during the battle for the Philippines.

This sum, it was explained, has been provided for in the agreement signed recently between the Philippines and United States government for the transfer of U.S. surplus property to the Republic. Along with the surplus goods, the United States agreed to give 50,000,000 pesos in cash for certain obligations which the American government has assumed together with the Philippine government.

A ceremony of the handing over of the check will be held at 3:30 p.m. today in Malacañang council of states room. U.S. Ambassador Paul V. McNutt will transmit the check to President Roxas. McNutt will first receive the check from Major General George F. Moore, commanding general of the PHILNYOCM.

In a meeting recently held by the Cabinet, where the disposition of the money to be received was discussed, \$15,000,000 was earmarked for the redemption of the guerrilla notes. (Italics mine.) \$5,000,000 will be set aside to meet the expenses of the USAFFE in the field of battle during the hectic days of Bataan and Corregidor; \$3,000,000 will be used for the purchase of sites for the United States embassy."

Colonel Fertig, in his letter of December 20, 1973 stated flatly, "The U.S. Government did not redeem all of the

Guerrilla currency issued in Mindanao at its face value. I believe that approximately 25% of the 90,000,000 pesos issued was redeemed."

He pointed out that the payment in Manila was made to the Philippine Government and not to those people who held the guerrilla currency, and that a lot of surplus property was included to reduce the actual capital outlay.

In his letter of December 15, 1976, Major Ben Farrens remarked: *The 15,000,000 earmarked for the redemption of the guerrilla money was never carried out, as the poor who really fought and took the fight to the enemy were "too far from the kitchen to get the hot soup." Only the rich benefited.*

Redemption of Philippine wartime emergency and guerrilla currency was begun in legislation enacted by the *First Session of the First Congress* of the Republic of the Philippines, Republic Act No. 22, H. No. 508, on September 25, 1946, which provided for creation of an Emergency Currency Board which would prescribe rules and regulations and other conditions pertaining to registration and deposit of this money. The *Board* consisted of: M. Guevara, Chairman, Santiago Ramos, Member, and Pablo D. Tobias, Member, with Francisco P. Monge, Secretary. On November 2, 1946 in Manila this Board formulated *Rules and Regulations on Registration and Deposit of Emergency Currency*. The period of registration and deposit was designated as *four months*, commencing with the first day of February, 1947 and ending on the last day of May, 1947.

Perhaps the most important section was the one on *Posting of Notices of*

Registration and Deposit, which (briefly) reads as follows: City and municipal treasurers . . . shall . . . cause the posting of copies thereof in all public buildings and other conspicuous places in their respective localities. Efforts should be made to give this registration the widest possible publicity so that the barrio residents shall likewise have all the chances of registering the notes in their possession.

The *Fourth Session of the First Congress of the Republic of the Philippines* enacted and approved, on June 10, 1949, Republic Act No. 369, H. No. 2560 with further provisions regarding redemption of Emergency and Guerrilla Currency Notes in accordance with *Republic Act No. 22 (above)*.

Fourteen *pre-surrender emergency currency* (including the *Mindanao Emergency Currency Board*, T. Guingona, Chairman) would be redeemed one hundred percent. Seventeen *post-surrender guerrilla currency issues* (including those of Misamis Occidental Currency Committee, F. Pacana, Chairman; and Mindanao Emergency Currency Board, F. Saguin, Chairman) would be redeemed one hundred percent for the first 500 pesos, fifty percent for all amounts in excess of five hundred pesos up to one thousand pesos; thirty percent for all amounts in excess of one thousand pesos up to ten thousand pesos; and fifteen percent for all amounts in excess of ten thousand pesos, with preference to the payment in favor of holders of small amounts.

Redemption of emergency and guerrilla currency was effected by provincial, city or municipal treasurer, and payment made to owners of the notes upon



Major Beverly P. "Ben" Farrens, Past President, American Guerrillas of Mindanao, P.I. 1942-1945.

surrender of certificates to the above treasurers. The date for commencement of redemption would not be later than three months after the approval of this Act (June 10, 1949). No payment should be made to the Philippine National Bank or its branches and agencies and to other government entities without the approval of the President of the Philippines and only after all deposits of private persons shall have actually been settled.

The balance remaining unredeemed as a result of the foregoing scale of redemption shall be payable in treasury certificates of indebtedness collectible in twenty years.

The above information is a very much shortened version of the Philippine currency redemption laws, which are

reproduced in their entirety in Neil Shafer's book, *Philippine Emergency and Guerrilla Currency of World War II*, published by *Western Publishing Company, Inc.*, Racine, Wisconsin, 1974.

The total amount of guerrilla currency issued by the Misamis Occidental Currency Committee (F. Pacana, Chairman) was 1,000,954.70 pesos; currency issued by the Mindanao Emergency Currency Board (F. Saguin, Chairman) amounted to 23,613,415.00 pesos. The total currency redeemed from February 1 to July 31, 1947 was: Misamis Occidental currency (private holders and government accountable officers) 705,951.46 pesos;

and Mindanao Emergency currency, 21,262,377.73 pesos.

Captain Forrest Howard had the final word – not that all of the guerrilla currency had been redeemed, but that the United States Government accepted the guerrilla money as legal tender.

“When the Government paid me my back pay they took out the full amount of that paper money that had been issued to me. They had a record of it. If the guerrillas paid me a piece of paper over there that said a *peso*, the Army took out the full amount over here. So it was recognized as legal tender. Definitely.”



BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR THE SERIES

Dissette, Edward and Adamson, H.C. *Guerrilla Submarines*, N.Y.: Ballantine Books (Paperback), 1976.

Keats, John. *They Fought Alone*. Philadelphia & N.Y.: J.B. Lipincott Co., 1963.

McGee, Brig. Gen. John Hugh. *Rice and Salt*. San Antonio, Texas: The Naylor Company, 1962.

Newcomb, Richard F. “Bataan Death March Started Just 25 Years Ago Today.” *Santa Barbara News-Press*, April 9, 1967.

From *United States Submarine Operations in World War II*, by Theodore Roscoe. Copyright (c) 1949, U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md.

“Rough Diary from Time of Jap Occupation of Misamis,” National Archives & Records Service, Washington, D.C.

Shafer, Neil. *Philippine Emergency and Guerrilla Currency of World War II*. Racine, Wisconsin: Western Publishing Company, Inc. 1974.

The Transcript, Golden, Colorado, March 25, 1975.

U.S. General Staff, Military Intelligence Section, General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area, “The Guerrilla Resistance Movement on Mindanao and Sulu. *Information Bulletin*, 31 January 1945.” U.S. National Archives.

U.S. Navy Department, Office of Naval Records and History, Ships' Histories Section.
"History of USS Narwhal (SS167)." Mimeo.; compiled August 1951.

Villarin, Mariano, "Bataan Aftermath, Filipino Hostages in Japan," *The Quan*, August, 1977. Newsmagazine of American Defenders of Bataan & Corregidor, Inc., McKees Rocks, Pa., 15136.

"War History as Condensed into Chronology and Map," *The Sacramento Bee* (newspaper), August 15, 1945.

As the young collector advances in his studies, he will be able to appreciate and to use with judgment the learned and elaborate works with which our public libraries abound.

..... The Numismatist
June, 1956

The first panacea for a mismanaged nation is inflation of the currency.

..... The Numismatist
August, 1956

The greatest financier the world has ever known was Noah. He floated his stock when the whole financial, commercial and material world was in liquidation.

..... The Numismatist
November, 1966

Inflation means that instead of having the money you haven't got, you have twice as much, but it's worth only half what you would have had if you had what you haven't.

..... The Numismatist
June, 1965

THE EVOLUTION AND DEMISE OF THE PHILIPPINE SILVER CERTIFICATES, 1903-1918

by Neil Shafer

INTRODUCTION

The information presented here was gathered during research at the National Archives and the Bureau of Engraving in Washington, D.C. in 1958-1960 in preparation for the publication in 1964 of A Guide Book of Philippine Paper Money. At that time, it was felt that the details contained in some of these entries were too irrelevant for a brand new field, and many items were not included in the background data. With the steady growth of interest in the collecting of regular issue Philippine paper money since then, it now appears that a substantial body of collectors would enjoy knowing some of the thoughts and occurrences of the times when the concepts of Philippine currency were being crystallized, then refined and altered as various needs and laws dictated. A realization of what happened will give collectors a deeper enjoyment of their notes as they more fully appreciate the historical and political context of the issues in question.

Items will be given here in chronological order by year. The subject matter may wander at times when many questions and answers are close to each other. Inasmuch as the letters and cables were not copied word for word but were instead digested for a handwritten notebook, it is impossible to present the exact wording of the material examined. The facts and opinions contained therein, however, remain undisturbed.

List of individuals and titles referred to in these entries:

Beall, M.E., *Chief, Division of Compilations and Cuban Records.*
Cooper, Henry A., *Chairman, Committee on Insular Affairs, House of Representatives.*
Edwards, Clarence R., Col., *Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs.*
Ferguson, F.E., *Acting Director, Bureau of Engraving (BEP).*
Huntington, A.T., *Chief, Division of Loans and Currency.*
Ide, Henry C., *Governor General, Philippine Islands.*

Leech, John S., at *Bureau of Public Printing, Manila*.
 Magoon, Judge Charles E., *Acting Chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs*.
 McIntyre, Frank, *Brigadier General, Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs*.
 Meredith, William M., *Director BEP 1900-1906*
 Pepperman, W. Leon, *an official at the BEP*.
 Ralph, Joseph E., *Director, BEP 1908-1917*
 Root, Elihu, *Secretary of War*.
 Smith, James F., *Governor General, Philippine Islands*.
 Sullivan, Thomas J., *Assistant Director, BEP, Director, 1906-1908*.
 Taft, William H., *Civil Governor, Philippine Islands, later Secretary of War*.
 Taylor, H.A., *Acting Secretary of the Treasury*.
 Tracewell, J.F., *Comptroller*.
 Walcutt, Charles C., Jr., *Acting Chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs*.
 Wilmeth, James L., *Director, BEP, 1917-1922*.
 Wright, Luke E., *Civil Governor, Philippine Islands*.

In some instances the person addressed is not named; only the title is given. In these cases the title is included in the heading.

1903

April 1, 1903

Cable, Taft (to Edwards, probably)
 . . . (Order for) 5 million dollars in ₱10 notes, 5 million dollars in ₱5 notes, and 2 million dollars in ₱2 notes. The Commission thinks Washington's head is better than Lawton's. The seal should be cut in the U.S., sent, and provision made to have it put on here.

April 2, 1903

Edward (to Taft, probably)
 . . . Washington is on Certificates of Indebtedness and Treasury checks. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is now making the official seal of the Philippine Archipelago — similar to the obverse of the Philippine peso.

April 7, 1903

Cable, Edwards (to Taft, probably)
 . . . Washington is substituted for Lawton.

April 16, 1903

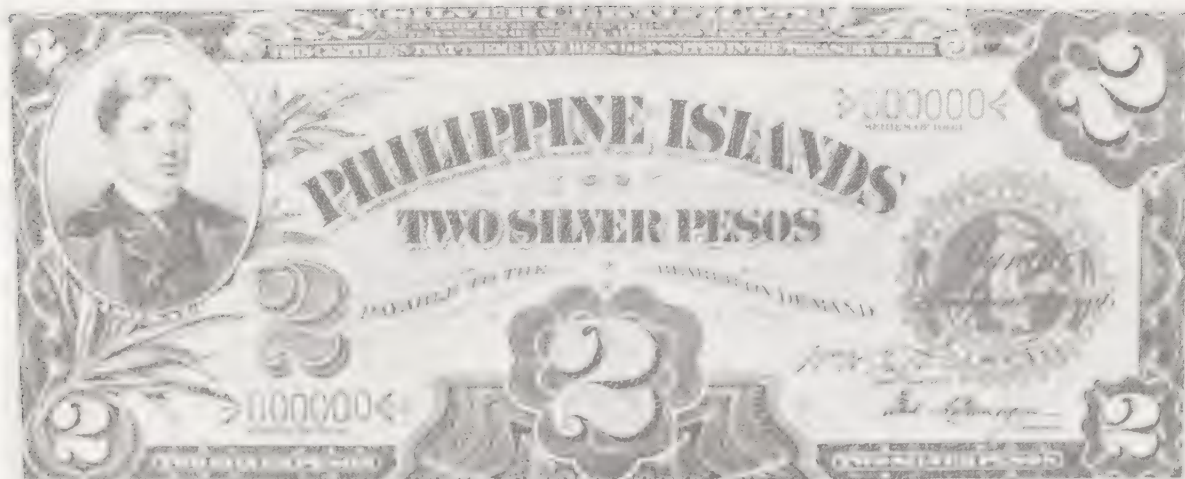
Edwards to Sullivan
 . . . I am sending you a photo of Jose Rizal. He should appear on the ₱2 Silver Certificate as per our phone conversation.

April 24, 1903

Meredith to Edwards
 . . . Here are two models of back and face of the ₱2 Silver Certificate. The ₱5 and 10 will come soon.

April 27, 1903

Memo of Edwards
 . . . The models were satisfactory. Add "Civil" to Governor, and "Jose Rizal" under vignette. The Secretary of War was fearful that confusion might arise between U.S. notes and these models.



Edwards visited the BEP and they will reduce the size to make an apparent difference. Models were left at the Treasury.

May 4, 1903

Taft to Root

... Is it better to have the seal put on in Washington rather than in Manila? The printer is not positive of his ability to do it. Send the notes in sheets of 4 uncut if it is to be done here.

May 4, 1903

Cable to Taft (from Root, probably)

... Notes will be sent in sheets of 4.

No trouble to stamp the seal in Manila. Small Gordon presses are used by the Bureau of Engraving.

May 6, 1903

Meredith to Edwards

... Here is the new model of the P2. It is reduced to 6-1/4 inches by 2-5/8 inches. Blue is added to the front, and the backs will be blue 2, red 5, and certificate brown 10. This will avoid confusion of lower denomination notes.

May 7, 1903

Edwards to Meredith

... The P2 is satisfactory. The rising sun

is clever and a proper conception. The different colors are good. The Act as you requested is March 2, 1903, NO. 137 Act of the Philippine Commission March 23.

May 21, 1903

Meredith to Edwards

... Here are models for the back of the ₱10 and both sides for the ₱5.

May 21, 1903

Edwards to Meredith

... The Secretary of War believes you can get a better picture of McKinley. He looks too fat on the photo on the model. I assume his name will appear under his head. The names of Washington and Rizal will appear and there should be uniformity. The authorization given should be from an Act of Congress rather than the Philippine Commission as now appears on the model. "Act of the Philippine Commission No. 696" should be replaced by a reference to Congress March 2, 1903. The United States is behind the Philippine government and ought to quote the authority of the United States on the Certificates.

May 22, 1903

Cable, Edwards to Taft

... Paper ordered for certificates. Two million sheets, cost \$5,400 per million.

May 27, 1903

Root to Secretary of the Treasury

... Taft said on April 1 that 5 million dollars in ₱10, 5 million in ₱5, and 2 million in ₱2 notes will be enough for now. I desire August 1 as the beginning of availability to the Philippine Treasurer of notes as well as coins. Send on July 1

transport 2 million dollars in ₱10, 2 million dollars in ₱10, 2 million dollars in ₱5 and 1 million dollars in ₱2 notes.

May 28, 1903

Meredith to Edwards

... Here is the model of the face of the ₱10.

May 28, 1903

Edwards to Meredith

... The ₱10 is all right except that it should show more sovereignty of the United States. "Act of Congress, March 2, 1903" is not enough. "By the authority of an Act of the Congress of the United States of America approved March 2, 1903" – change it to read thus. Make this modification on ₱2 and ₱5 also.

June 5, 1903

Huntington to Edwards

... I have the first 1/2 million sheets of paper for Philippine certificates. Sullivan at the Bureau of Engraving says no plates are ready yet.

June 26, 1903

Cable, Edwards to Taft

... I took Henry C. Ide through the Bureau of Engraving, and he was pleased with the certificates. The entire force is working night and day. The Bureau of Engraving says 10 (?) million in ₱10 notes will sail August 1, and the balance September 1. It seems they will not be ready by August 1.

July 21, 1903

Meredith to Magoon

... There is great uncertainty about finishing ₱5 million in Silver Certificates. The engraving of plates for the 5 and 2

pesos notes is very much behind. I suggest a duplicate order be made as the last then I can print more in P10 notes as the plates are finished already. The law says 2 million pesos a month in certificates can be issued.

July 21, 1903

Root to Secretary of the Treasury
...The same order as May 27 is to be repeated – 2 million dollars in P10 and P5, and 1 million in P2.

August 5, 1903

Cable, Edwards to Taft
...It is impossible to ship the paper money before August 25. The seal will go with it to catch the September 1 transport.

August 6, 1903

Taft to Edwards
...I am much embarrassed by the delay in the certificates. There is a large demand for them.

August 14, 1903

Taylor to Root
...On August 22 the Bureau of Engraving will be ready to pack the Philippine notes for the September 1 transport.

August 17, 1903

Pepperman to Edwards
...The order for Philippine certificates was:
40,000 sheets of P10,
5 to a sheet P2,000,000
80,000 sheets of P5,
5 per sheet 2,000,000
100,000 sheets of P2,
5 per sheet 1,000,000
Total -- P5,000,000

Printed was the following:
25,000 sheets of P2,
5 per sheet P 250,000
40,000 sheets of P5,
5 per sheet 1,000,000
75,000 sheets of P10,
5 per sheet 3,750,000
Total -- P5,000,000

August 17, 1903

Memo to Pepperman
...Cost to the Bureau of Engraving for shipment of Philippine notes was \$9,100. \$65 per thousand sheets, slightly in excess of 1/2¢ per sheet of paper. 140,000 sheets – P5 million, aggregate cost \$10,000.

August 21, 1903

Acting Secretary of War to Secretary of the Treasury
...I want four impressions each of silver certificates of the Philippines framed. These are desired for the offices of the Secretary of War and the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Four are requested to show obverses and reverses (acknowledged by H.A. Taylor on September 3, 1903)

August 22, 1903

Memo for Edwards by Beall
...There were sent 148,000 numbered and trimmed 5-subject sheets. These were unseparated.
35,000 sheets,
175,000 2's – P 350,000
40,000 sheets,
200,000 5's – 1,000,000
73,000 sheets,

365,000 10's -- 3,650,000
 Eight boxes -- ₱5,000,000

October 15, 1903

Leech to Meredith

... Please send the formula for inks for the seals on U.S. notes, and the cost per pound. We have this day started to print the seal and denominational number on the 10 peso Filipino bills, and believe

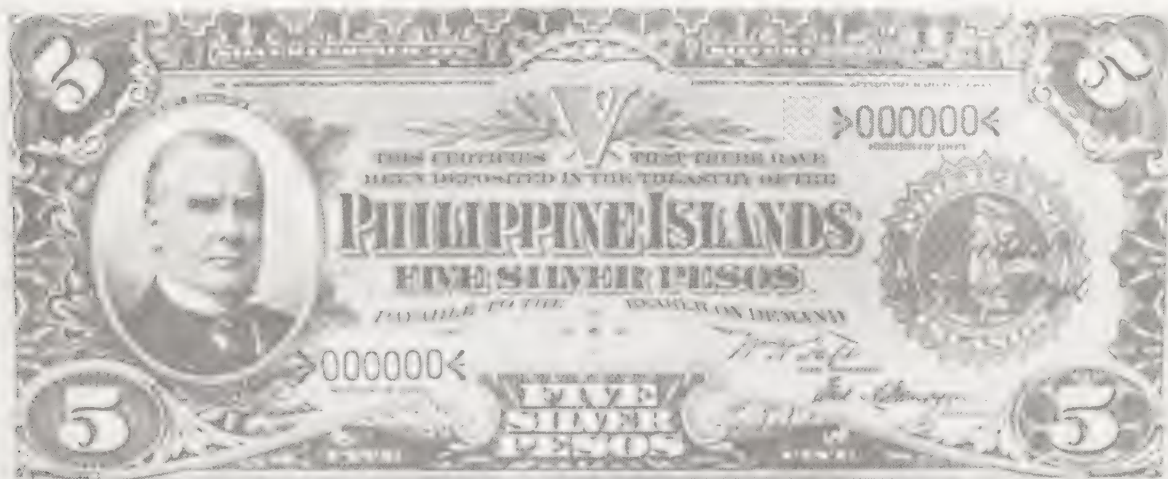
we can satisfy the Treasurer.

October 20, 1903

Beall to Edwards

... We have completed the orders of July 8 and 23.

Note: Several more orders were made for notes in 1903, and all were completed, sent, and receipted from Manila.



5P Silver Certificate



10[₱] Silver Certificate

1904

On February 12, 1904, an order was placed for ₱2,040,000 in 2, 5, and 10 pesos notes. The delivery of this order took place February 19 to Beall.

March 11, 1904

Taft to Secretary of the Treasury

... We request 5 million pesos in the ₱10 notes. This is in addition to other requests totalling ₱15 million. (Note: the Luke E. Wright signature commences with these notes, replacing that of William H. Taft.)

March 11, 1904

Magoon to Wright

... I will request the Treasurer for ₱5 million in ₱10 notes. I will also submit to Congress legislation authorizing larger denominations. (Wright said the only note needed in large quantities was the ₱10 note.)

April 22, 1904

Cable, Edwards to Wright

... ₱90,000 in 2's, ₱50,000 in 5's and ₱860,000 in 10's will be shipped on the first available transport April 30.

February 20, 1904

Treasurer of the P.I. to Secretary of Finance and Justice

... On February 15 we had in circulation ₱232,000 in 2's, ₱410,000 in 5's, and ₱1,710,450 in 10's. We need higher denominations of 20, 50 and 100 pesos. There are only a few larger denomination notes, and those of one local bank (El Banco Español-Filipino)

April 28, 1904

Acting Secretary of War to Cooper

... I enclose a letter from the Chief of the Division of Currency of February 20 stating the need for larger denominations. (Copy also sent to Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman of the Committee on the Philippines, U.S. Senate.)

Note: several orders were processed during 1904 resulting in the following message —

November 12, 1904

Cable, Wright to Secretary of War

... Branagan requests no further ₱2 and ₱5 notes as there are enough now to last two years and no more storage space.

December 28, 1904

Pepperman to Meredith

... The Cooper Bill will authorize denominations from ₱2 to ₱500. The title of Civil Governor will change to Governor General also.

December 31, 1904

Taft to Cooper

... I want to use gold as a reserve against Philippine currency. Not over 50% against the total currency, since U.S. gold is legal tender in the Philippines. This release of

₱2 million in U.S. gold will enable us to issue ₱4 million in Pesos which are in great demand.

1905**January 24, 1905**

Edwards to Wright

... With the approval of the Secretary of War, Lawton, Joaquin Gonzales, Magellan, and Legaspi will be used for the new bills. Meacham and Carriedo are on Manila Waterworks and sewerage bonds.

January 25, 1905

Taft to Secretary of the Treasury

... The Bureau is to prepare designs for 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesos notes and make them as requested by the Insular Bureau.

February 6, 1905

Meredith to Edwards

... Models for the faces of the 20, 100 and 500 pesos notes are here. The 20 pesos is nice. You may want to put Lawton on the ₱100 as the model shows. Any portraits can be substituted for Lincoln on the ₱500; the ₱50 will come later.

February 9, 1905

Edwards to Meredith

... I have your models for the 20, 100 and 500 pesos Silver Certificates. Here are my criticisms of each note: The ₱20-issuance of a bill of this denomination was authorized by Act approved February 6, 1905 (Sec. 10). It seems a reference to the Act of Congress authorizing this issue should be mentioned. The name of the Chief Executive of the Philippines is Luke E. Wright, and the title now is Governor General. The seal

of the Philippine Islands has been changed, and the one shown on the right half should be substituted by the one pasted on the lower left corner. You have this engraving – it was placed on diplomas of award for this Bureau (Insular Affairs) in connection with the St. Louis Exposition. I enclose an amendment to Sec. 10 of the February 6, 1905 Act, about Finance and Justice redeeming the notes. This is not law yet but will be introduced soon.

The ₱100 – the same comments apply as for the ₱20. The poppy plant at left should not be used, as the opium traffic regulation is now an active question in the P.I. and the U.S. Replace it by a cluster of bamboo or a hemp plant, or an idealized palm tree. The Bamboo grows throughout the Islands. The morning glories at the right are not generally known in the Islands. Substitute one of the above.

The ₱500 – again, the same comments as for the ₱20. Leave out “the worthy vignette of Lincoln” and replace with persons whose life histories were associated with the P.I. The only exception is George Washington. Make use of Legaspi or Magellan – probably the latter, reserving the former for the ₱50.

February 20, 1905

Edwards to BEP

... With reference to the design of Mt. Mayon, there was a telegram to the Governor General of the Philippines on February 9, “Bur. Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, submitted a beautiful design of Mayon; the Secretary of War recommends substituting this for Gonzales, a photo of whom up to the present we have failed to secure.” The

reply was: “With reference to your telegram of the 9th, substitute Mayon for Gonzales.”

Note: The Public Act No. 43, approved February 6, 1905, had as Sec. 8 that the title of Civil Governor became Governor General. Sec. 10 provided for notes up to ₱500 instead of only ₱10.

Final approval for the design of the new seal was given on April 3, 1905.

March 9, 1905

Edwards to Meredith

... I am returning the face and back of the 20 and 100 pesos silver certificates. Leave out “This certificate is redeemable at the option of the Secretary of Finance and Justice in standard silver pesos or their equivalent in gold coin of the United States.” The law amending the general Philippine currency law to this effect failed in Congress. Otherwise the models are all right.

March 15, 1905

War Department to Edwards

... There is no gold backing for Silver Certificates. The substitution of gold for silver is illegal. Buy and coin more silver if you need more.

March 15, 1905

Wright to Secretary of War

... We need gold back of the silver. I will do it administratively if not by law. While it would be a technical violation, it would present no risk to our currency scheme.

March 15, 1905

Magoon to Secretary of War

... It is illegal to substitute gold for silver pesos.

Note: face of the P50 and back of the P500 were submitted on April 7 and approved April 11, 1905.

December 8, 1905

Meredith to Edwards

... Here are the backs of the P20, P50, P100, and P500. Also for tints and faces – numerals, seals and numbers – these should show locations (on the sheet). Numerals and seals will be printed in Manila.

1906

January 29, 1906

Edwards to Ide

...The Secretary of War thinks it is not good to wait for the law for the gold provision. The certificates can be changed if necessary.

February 1, 1906

Acting Secretary of War to Secretary of the Treasury.

... Sending P6,000,000 in P20 notes, P4,000,000 in P50's, P4,000,000 in 100's and P3,000,000 in 500's. Put the numerals and seals on, and pack them in 100 per package.

Note: Act 1463 of March 12, 1906 allows for completion of the certificates in the United States.

June 2, 1906

Taft to Secretary of the Treasury

... I have received a cable from the Governor General. He needs 100,000 sheets of P10 numbered 1,100,000 to 1,600,000 inclusive. Print seal and

numeral, and cut them apart. Ship P1 million as soon as they are finished. When will the larger denominations reach here?

June 4, 1906

McIntyre to Sullivan

... Here are four examples of the signature of Henry C. Ide, Governor General of the Philippine Islands, for use on certificates.

June 5, 1906

Secretary of the Treasury to Secretary of War

... P20 to P500 will be ready June 30 for shipment.

June 20, 1906

Cable, McIntyre to Ide

... Bills (in Congress) are about ready for permission of gold to be used to redeem silver certificates. What is your advice?

June 23, 1906

Cable, Ide (to McIntyre, probably)

...The notes should be surface printed with the words "Authorized by the Act of Congress approved June ____, 1906" – or similar.

June 23, 1906

Instructions to Public Printer, Government Printing Office, from Sullivan

...This will be presented by Mr. John W. Crowe, representative of the Bureau, who will submit to you copy for an electrotypes for printing an endorsement on Silver Certificates for the Philippine government necessitated because of Saturday's approval by Act of Congress affecting the value of the peso in those

islands. An emergency has arisen by this Act and you must expedite this work. These certificates must be sent to the Islands as early as possible. As there are a large number to be overprinted, no time can be lost. In order to make the next transport leaving the 5th from San Francisco you should have this work made RUSH. Mr. Crowe will instruct you. Bring to this Bureau the first 20 electrotypes, and the rest finish as quickly as possible. If necessary, do the work night and day.

June 25, 1906

Acting Secretary of War to Secretary of the Treasury

... About the ₱20, ₱50, ₱100 and ₱500, the June 23 Act authorized the substitution of gold to 60% of such outstanding certificates. The overprint will be "Subject to the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 23, 1906." The Bureau of Engraving submitted two examples, large and small type, with words overprinted on the faces. The small type is the most satisfactory.

June 29, 1906

Memo of Meredith

... ₱17 million sent – ₱20 numbered 1 to 300,000 using 60,000 sheets; ₱50 numbered 1 to 80,000 using 16,000 sheets; ₱100 numbered 1 to 40,000 using 8,000 sheets; and ₱500 numbered 1 to 6,000 using 1,200 sheets.

July 7, 1906

McIntyre to Ide

... Jenks and Conant strongly advise a Peso of .800 fine silver.

September 14, 1906

Memo of R.T. Way (BEP)

... 500,000 notes of ₱10 were sent (these had overprint).

November 26, 1906

Edwards to Sullivan

... I would like proofs of the higher denominations, four of each as before (approved by Sullivan November 28).

December 5, 1906

Smith to Secretary of War

... Can the mint use old Philippine copper coins for a recoinage alloy? How much for each million pesos? The Treasurer of the P.I. wants 3,000,000 notes of the ₱2 made. Change the series and authority of Congress.

December 5, 1906

Taft to Secretary of the Treasury

... Print the 3,000,000 certificates requested. Change "March 2, 1903" to "June 23, 1906" and Series 1903 to Series 1906. Add "in silver pesos or in gold coin of the United States of equivalent value," and "James F. Smith, Governor General" substitute for "Wm. H. Taft, Civil Governor."

December 12, 1906

Sullivan to Edwards

... Here is a model of the face of the ₱2 with alterations as suggested on the 5th. Also enclosed is a proof of the present issue for comparison. Return both.

December 14, 1906

Sullivan to Edwards

... The seal and numerals will be done, and the notes will also be cut.

(To be continued)

Correspondence

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C. 20540

ADAMSON UNIVERSITY
Manila 2801, Philippines

EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION

May 20, 1980

Refer to: 0-51-486
25 March 1980

Money Museum
Central Bank of the Philippines
Manila 2801
PHILIPPINES

Mr. Antonio M. del Mundo
Administrative Officer
Money Museum
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
Manila, Philippines

Gentlemen:

It is my pleasure to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipt of the material mentioned below. We deeply appreciate your kindness in sending this material to the Library of Congress.

Sincerely,

(Sgd.) Nathan R. Einhorn
Chief
Exchange and Gift Division

Dear Mr. Del Mundo:

May God's Grace be with us always!
Thank you very much for your letter of May 12, 1980 addressed to our librarian and copy furnished the undersigned. We received the fourteen copies of "Barrilla" which will greatly enhance the interest of our students in numismatics.

It is our hope that we can receive the forthcoming issues.

Thanking you for your kindness to our school, I remain,

Sincerely,

The material received:
Barrilla, The Central Bank Money Museum
Quarterly, Vol. VII, No. 1, January
1980

(Sgd.) Fr. Rolando S. Dela Goza, CM
Dean, College of Arts
and Sciences

Museum News & Notes

BARRILLA EDITOR TO ATTEND A.N.A. CONVENTION

Dr. Angelita G. Legarda, *Barrilla* Executive Editor will leave for the United States to attend the 89th anniversary convention of the American Numismatic Association (ANA) scheduled to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 17 to 23 to represent the Central Bank Money Museum. Official representatives from various international entities such as the United Nations, the Singapore Mint, the Royal Mint of Great Britain and several United States government agencies will also be attending the anniversary convention.

Dr. Legarda, who was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the prestigious Organization of International Numismatists (OIN), a chapter of the ANA, will also attend the organization's general meeting which coincides with the ANA anniversary convention.

BARRILLA GOES SEMESTRAL

The high cost of printing and the government's policy of exercising restraints on expenditures are the two compelling reasons for *Barrilla's* conversion to a semestral magazine starting this year. Though management had pegged its price to its original level during the last six years despite soaring printing costs, this inevitable increase has to take place. The staff however hopes that the lessened frequency will result in more quality articles for *Barrilla* readers.

The new subscription rates are as follows — Annual Subscription: ₱24; Foreign \$4; Individual Copies: ₱12; Foreign \$2. Necessary adjustments will also be made for those who had advanced their subscriptions.

SAVE IN BANKS

